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THE APPEAL OF RICHARD SIWARD TO THE CURIA REGIS, FROM A DECISION IN THE CURIA COMITATUS IN GLAMORGAN, 1248.

PLACITA CORAM REGE INTER RICARDUM SYWARD, QUERENTEM, ET
RICARDUM COMITEM GLOUCESTRIE ET HERTFORDIE, DEFENDENTEM.

*Wallia, Hen. III Tercio, Sancti Michaelis, Anno 32 (1248).
(Cotton. MS. Vitellius, c. x, p. 172b.)*

"138. GLOUCESTRIA.—Ricardus de Clare Comes Gloucestrie attachiatus fuit ad respondendum Ricardo Syward de placito quare cum venisset ad mandatum suum ad quoddam parlamentum in Glamorgan ipsum Ricardum arrestavit et coegit ad obsides tradendos donec redderet ei castrum suum de Chalemon et constabularium suum cepit et imprisonavit contra pacem etc. et unde queritur quod cum venissent apud les Escateurs in Glamorgan ubi predictus Comes tenuit parlamentum suum die Mercurii proximo ante translationem Sancti Thome Martiris regno Regis qui nunc est xxix [5 Julii 1245] in pace Domini Regis absque summonitione contentione et placito que ibi credebatur habere venit dictus Comes et corpus ipsius Ricardi arrestavit et tanquam prisonem detinuit donec obsides ei invenisset scilicet Paganum de Sancto Philiberto ut personaliter veniret in crastino ad reddendum ei predictum castrum suum de Chaleman ita quod ibidem venit cum constabulario suo et quodam alio serviente statim venit predictus Comes et ipsos cepit et ipsum Ricardum retinuit donec ei redderet predictum castrum sibi reddidit. Idem Comes retinuit constabularium predictum et illum poni fecit in gaola sua in vinculis et ferris donec finem fecisset cum eo pro vita sua et membris suis pro lx marcis. Preterea predictus Comes ista malitia nondum contentus ubi idem

Ricardus habuit terram suam de Llanblidian extra castrum predictum venit predictus Comes et contra pacem Domini Regis et ibi cepit 50. boves de precio xxx. marcarum et cc bidentes precio marcarum et alia animalia et bona ut equos porcos et arma ad valenciam x marcarum et bona alia contra pacem et abduxit. Et postquam Dominus Rex mandavit dicto Comiti quod Dominus predictus Ricardus fuisset in servicio Domini Regis et in guerra sua apud Glammork omnes contentiones inter eos mote ponerentur in respectum et omnia bona ipsius Ricardi in pace essent usque in crastinum animarum, venit predictus Comes et terram ipsius Ricardi cepit in manum suam et fecit liberos homines suos facere ei homagium et villanos fidelitatem. Et quod hoc sicut contra pacem Domini Regis et dampnum suum de quo producit testes. Et Comes alias venit coram Domino Rege scilicet a die Pasche in xv dies apud Oxoniam anno regni sui tricesimo primo [1247] quod attachiatus fuit ad respondendum predicto Ricardo de predictis transgressionibus et defendit vim etc. et quicquid contra pacem est etc. Et dixit quod non videbatur ei quod debeat ei ibidem respondere quia cum predictus Ricardus conquestus fuit de transgressionibus ei facta in Glammorgan et ipse Comes habuit talem libertatem in terra sua de Glammorgan quod nullus de hominibus suis nec aliis debent de aliquo placito placitare alibi quam infra libertatem suam de Glammorgan et de secta idem Ricardus qui tunc conquerebatur est de libertate illa et terre unde conquerebatur et res sunt de Glamorgan. Et desicut ipse conquestus fuit quod transgressio predicta si facta fuit ibidem. Et desicut ipse nec antecessores sui nec homines sui nunquam alibi solebant placitare quam ibidem non videbatur ei quod deberet ei respondere. Et rogavit Dominum Regem quod teneret ei libertatem suam et quod Dominus Rex mitteret ibidem si ei placeret duos vel tres vel quatuor milites de consilio ad audiendam querelam predicti Ricardi ibidem et responsam suam ita quod si bene fecerit secundum consuetudinem patrie pro justitia fieret sin autem bene concederet quod factum ejus corrigeretur per Dominum Regem. Et Comes requisivit extra placitum si ipse haberet castrum et terram predictam de judicio comitatus sui vel alio modo duxit quod bene ostendit ibidem quod ille habuit per judicium curie sue et secundum consuetudinem et usagium patrie. Et Ricardus Siward per attornatum suum tunc venit et dixit quod non videbatur ei quod debet curiam suam de querela illa ibidem habere set debet tunc coram Rege respondere quod ipse Ricardus conquestus fuit de persona propria ipsius Comitis.

“Postea coram Domino Rege et Consilio suo tunc provisum fuit quod Dominus Rex mittet ibidem Walterum de Clifford

Johannem de Munemen' Walerannum Theotonicum et Gilbertum de Val' ad audiendum in curia predicta utrum Comes bene fecerat et juste in facto predicto ita quod si bene fecerat secundum consuetudinem et usagium patrie staret factum sin autem milites facerent recordum Domino Regi et ipse factum illud corrigeret. Unde per provisum illum mandatum fuit predictis Waltero de Clifford Johanni de Munemen' Waltero Theotónico et loco Gilberti de Val' Nicholao de Meules quod essent coram Domino Rege a die Sancti Johannis Baptiste [4 Junii] in unum mensem proximo preterito etc. ad testificandum simul recordum factum in curia Ricardi Comitis Gloucestrie de Glamorgan inter ipsum Comitem et Ricardum Syward per quod idem Ricardus dixit injuste esse utlagatus et quod recordum Domino Regi mitterent sub sigillis suis in crastino Sancti Hillarii [2 Oct's]. Et ubi tunc venisse debuerunt etc. simul ad testificandum recordum. Illud et non venerunt sicut venire debuerunt etc. et ipsi omnes ad diem illam venerunt et testificati fuerunt quod recordum quod miserunt in crastino Sancti Hillarii secundum quod in recordo illo scriptum fuit audiverunt recordari in comitatu de Glamorgan et quando predictus Comes fecit coram eis recordum illud omni eodem modo sicut continetur in predicto recordo et similiter testificati fuerunt quod coram eis venit Paganus de Sancto Philiberto et obtulit se quam attornatum predicti Ricardi Syward et obtulit probare per corpus cujusdam liberi hominis contra curiam predictam quod recordum illud quod recordabatur coram ipsis militibus in parte fuit verum et in parte falsum et protulerunt recordum quod tale est.

"139. COMITATUS DE GLAMORGAN.—Apud Stalin die Mercurii proximo ante Translationem Beati Thome Martiris anno R. R. Henrici xxix. [5 Julii 1245] ibidem venit Ricardus de Clare Comes Gloucestrie et Hertfordie et appellare fecit Dominum Ricardum Syward de seductione et felonía quam ei fecebat scilicet quod dictus Ricardus Syward qui fuit de familia Comitis et de consilio contra fidem Comitis et homagium quod ei fecerat et contra pacem suam sicut felonus infregit treugas que capte fuerunt inter Dominum Comitem et Howelinum filium Meredithi que quidam treuge capte fuerunt pro Comite et pro omnibus hominibus suis de Glamorgan videlicet a die Dominica proxima post festum Sancti Martini durature usque ad Epiphaniam proxime sequentem ejusdem anni. Nam idem Ricardus Syward contra fidem dicti Comitis et contra pacem suam et contra formam predictarum treugarum ad exheredacionem Comitis et ad guerram tenendam super ipsum Comitem et homines suos et terram suam cepit gentes et imprisonavit scilicet Griffi-

num Latimer Wramon ab Kadougan Resum ab Kadougan Griffinum ab Meurek Vaughan Yoruard ab Agaraeth et alios scilicet die Martis proximo post diem Nativitatis infra predictam treugam qua accione dictus Howel cepit Thomam de Hodnack infra eandem treugam et ipsum redemit per ducentas marcas unde Willielmus de Wautone Vicecomes et alii ballivi comitatus mandaverunt dicto Howelo quod faceret illud commendare et dictus Howel respondit quod libenter illud emendaret si ipsi delictum ei factum infra eandem treugam scilicet de hominibus suis captis per dictum Ricardum Syward ut predictum est emendassent quod quidem dicti ballivi Comitis emendare concesserunt et dictum parlamentum super hoc ceperunt ad delictum ex utraque parte factum emendandum per considerationem xii. proborum et legalium virorum scilicet Domini Roberti Walerand Domini Johannis de Regni Thome de Nerburt Roberti de Cantilup Joel filii Willielmi Thome de Mutt ex parte Comitis, Ekenenewrek ab Wyon Howel Vachan Jorvard ab Espus Resi Cote Willielmi Clerici, Resi ab Alaythe ex parte Howel et Dominus Willielmus de Wautone Vicecomes et Dominus Ricardus Syward et alii pro Comite affidaverunt ad standum ad considerationem dictorum xii virorum Et dictus Howel pro se et complicitibus suis idem affidavit unde ad diem Parlamenti scilicet ad molendinum Segod predicti xii viri consideraverunt quod dictus R. Syward dictos homines dicti Howeli reddere debet et dictus Howel dictum T. de Hodenach et arma sua et catalla deliberare et reddere debet quam considerationem Vicecomes concessit pro Comite quod dictus Howel ex parte sua idem concessit. Set dictus Ricardus Syward illud contradixit dicendo quod dictos homines reddere noluit nec deliberare et quod nihil habuit agendi de treugis Comitis et quod nihil habuit nullatenus treugam illam noluit tenere unde per hoc incepit guerram talem in qua idem Ricardus Syward sicut felonus et felonice et seductus fuit consensientibus dicto Howelo et hominibus suis inimicis Comitis et treugam habuit cum Domino Howel infra mortalem guerram Comitis. Et hoc sine assensu et consilio Comitis vel ballivorum suorum quod patuit nam dictus Comes nec garnisiones castrorum suorum scilicet de Kidis et de aliis castris suis nullam poterant ire equitationem set dictum Howel quin dictus Ricardus Syward qui de consilio Comitis fuit sicut seductor et felonus et felonice per se et per homines suos premunire fecisset dictum Howel et homines suos contra fidem et pacem Comitis et homagium quod ei fecerat et hoc felonice fecit et procuravit ad exheredacionem Comitis et ad damnum et hurtagium ipsius et hominum suorum et terrarum suarum ad valenciam mille librarum sterlingarum et

amplius sive morte proborum virorum ut de Domino Herberto filio Mathei et de multis aliis sive combustione terrarum suarum. Et si predictus Ricardus talis esset quod hanc feloniam seductionem defendere vellet Stephanus Bawcen miles et homo Comitatus paratus est per corpus suum sicut audiens et videns ad disracionandum versus dictum Ricardum Syward sicut versus felonem et seductorem per omnes quod Comes consideraret quod facere debent. Et si forte contingerit quod dictus Stephanus Bauten hoc facere non posset per corpus Domini Thome de Bello-Campo vel per alium sufficientem versus dictum Ricardum Syward Comes illud probaret. Et de hoc invenit plegios ad prosequendum scilicet Waltherum de Sullia Gilbertum de Umfravill Johannem de Regni.

"Et Ricardus venit et respondet et defendit totam feloniam et totum factum ut predictum est et posuit in iudicio comitatus si debeat de predictis respondere versus dictum Stephanum Bauten sicut non est de comitatu nec par suis.

"Et dictus Comes Glouc' dicit quod idem Stephanus Baucen homo suus est et miles de familia sua et posuit se super iudicium comitatus si debeat ei respondere vel non et comitatus adjudicat quod idem Ricardus Syward dicto Stephano Baucen debet respondere.

"Interim venit Willielmus de Cantilup et alii milites cum eo petentes respectum super hoc de dicto Comite usque ad proximum comitatum sequentem ita scilicet quod loquela esset in eodem statu in quod eodem die fuit si interim per se vel per amicos suos non posset facere pacem de hoc exegit Comes plegios. Et Ricardus Siward non potuit invenire plegios et quia non potuit plegios invenire dictus Richardus Syward tradidit Domino Comiti castrum suum de Talavan et totam terram suam de Glamorgan cum pertinentibus in plegiam et in obsidem veniendi ad proximum comitatum ad respondendum super predictis articulis et multis aliis super quibus dictus Comes vellet loqui versus ipsum.

"140. Comitatus de Glamorgan apud Stalen' die Dominica proxima ante festum beati anno eodem ibidem venit Ricardus de Clare Comes G. et H. et Stephanus Baucon et Thomas de Bello-Campo in pleno comitatu et profert se versus Dominum Ricardum Syward et exegerunt recordum et iudicium de appellacione facta versus Ricardum Syward. Dictus Ricardus Syward fuit ter vocatus non venit nec apparuit recordo facto datus est dies dicto Comiti et dicto Stephano Baucen et dicto Thoma de Bello-Campo ad proximum comitatum et positus fuit dictus R. Syward in prima demanda secundum legem et consuetudinem patrie. Et terra sua capta fuit in manus Comi-

tis per consideracionem comitatus et quod idem R. Syward nichilominus sit vocatus et demandatus dictus Ricardus de Clare Comes Glou' facit Thomam de Mullye attornatum suum ad prosequendam appellacionem suam versus dictum Ricardum Syward et ita potuit facere secundum consuetudinem patrie.

"141. Comitatus de Glamorgan apud Stalin' die lune proximo ante festum Nativitatis B. M. anno eodem. Thomas de Mully attornatus Comitatus et S. Baucen et Thomas de Bello-Campo comparuerunt et proferunt se versus dictum Ricardum Syward et petierunt recordum et iudicium de appellacione prius facta super dictum R. S. de felonia et seductione per dictum Stephanum Bawcen et dictum Thomam de B.-C. Predictus R. Syward fuit ter vocatus sicut ille qui appellatus fuit de felonia et seductione Comitatus et non venit et quod non ventus fuit primum recordatum in pleno comitatu et dies datur dictis Thome de Sully attornato Comitatus et S. Baucen et Thome de B.-C. ad proximum comitatum sequentem et quia Ricardus Syward non venit positus fuit in tertia demanda secundum leges et consuetudines patrie.

"142. Comitatus de Glamorgan. Apud Sanctum Nicholaum die lune proximo post festum Simonis et Jude anno R. R. 30. [30 Oct's, 1245.]

"Thomas de Sullye attornatus Comitatus et Stephanus Bawcen et T. de Bello-Campo comparuerunt et proferunt se versus dictum R. Syward et petierunt recordum et iudicium jam dicto de appellacione super eundem Ricardum Syward facta de felonia et seductione Comiti dictus R. Syward fuit ter vocatus sicut ille qui appellatus fuit de felonia et seductione Comiti et non venit primo comitatu nec secundo nec tertio nec quarto nec aliquis qui ipsum manucaperet unde recordum de Comite in comitatu factum adjudicavit comitatus dictum R. Syward esse wayvium de comitatu et vocatum Wolvesheved et fuit in quarta demanda wayvius et hoc secundum consuetudinem et usagium patrie de Glamorgan. Et ad predictum diem quo milites venerunt et testificabant recordum venit predictus Ricardus et obtulit se versus predictum R. de Clare Comitem Glouc' et ipse non venit etc. Unde precatus fuit Vicecomes de Glamorgan distringere eum etc. ita quod haberet corpus ejus etc. auditorus recordum et iudicium supra predictis. Et idem dies datur predicto Ricardo Syward ad quem diem venerunt partes et coram eis lectum fuit predictum recordum et quesitum fuit de recordum tale fuit et si voluerunt habere predictum recordum pro bono vel aliquid dicere contra recordum illud etc. Et R. Syward venit et dicit quod recordum illud in parte bonum est et in parte falsum eo quod predicta curia omisit dicere pro se bonum suum

et dixit suum pejus unde petit quod per justiciam et per consuetudinem regni possit predictum recordum emendari in hiis in quibus rebus predicta curia oblita fuit dicere suum melius. Et dicit quod quando predictus Comes eum appellavit de predicta felonia et seductione quod per eum fieri debuit, quod absit, sicut predictum est, dictus Ricardus petit eaque contenta sunt in dicto recordo respondit quod desunt idem Comes qui eum appellavit de felonia et ipsemet presens fuit sanus de corpore suo et de membris suis et sine mahemio et satis etatis quod ipse potuit per corpus suum hoc probare et illud optulit probare per alium vel per alios non videbatur ei quo debeat ad talem appellacionem respondere unum petit iudicium. Item de sicut idem Comes appellavit eum de felonia predicta ubi periculum faciet vite et membrorum si inde convictus esset et cum felonia illa adjunxit damna catallorum et illam feloniam ad precium mille librarum apposuit unde per unam et eandem appellacionem vitam et membra sua petiit et pecuniam predictam similiter que simul stare non possunt ad aliquem appellandum petiit iudicium si debeat hoc appellationi respondere. Item desicut idem Comes appellavit in curia propria et ipse de curia illa fuit dominus et quasi rex et justiciarius et ipsemet in eadem curia inculpavit de pace sua propria et de felonia ei facta in pace sua et non tetigit pacem Domini Regis desicut ambo fuerint homines sui et in terra Domini Regis qui justiciam tenere debuit et potuit de utroque et cujus vita et membra erant et nullius alterius petiit iudicium si debuit ei tali appellationi ibidem respondere. Item desicut idem Comes appellavit eum de seductione eidem Comiti facta et de pace sua et ipse Comes nec aliquis alius in regno possit tale appellum habere nisi corpus Regis. Petiit iudicium si debuit tali appello respondere. Item desicut idem Comes appellavit eum de predictis felonia et traditione que ei fieri deberent et de consilio suo discooperto et de consensu facto inimicis suis et hoc paratus fuit probare per predictos Stephanum et Thomam nec ipse dicebatur in appello suo nec ipse de auditu et visu nec quando nec quo die nec qua hora nec ubi nec per quem nec de quibus rebus consilium illud discooperuisse debuit nec consensum illum fecisse non videbatur ei quod debuit tali appello respondere. Unde in predictis quinque articulis quos in responsione sua in curia predicta proposuit ut melius suum et quod melius dicta curia oblata fuit ad recordandum dictus Ricardus emendat recordum illud. Et quod ita sit per unum audientem et unum intelligentem scilicet Rogerum de Sancto Philiberto et Mauricium la Gray paratus est verificare qui presentes sunt et statim simul cum predicto Ricardo super sacrosancta hoc juraverunt et dicit quod ubi predicta curia recorda-

tur quod dictus Ricardus Syward predicto Comiti manerium suum de Lanblithan et omnes terras suas et castrum suum ibi male recordatur quia predictus R. Syward nihil tradidit eidem Comiti nisi solum corpus castri sui salvis eidem Ricardo omnibus aliis bonis suis sicut patet in scripto sigillo ipsius Comitis signato quod profert et quod hoc testatur.

"Item predictus R. Syward dicit quod contra predictum recordum et iudicium et quod dicta curia injuste processit ad faciendum tale iudicium secundum recordum predictum et quod in eadem curia falsum factum est ei iudicium quia tam predictus Comes personaliter appellavit eum de predicta feloniam et hoc paratus fuit probare per predictos S. et Thomam et idem Comes primo secutus fuit appellum suum in propria persona et postea secutus fuit idem appellum per attornatum suum ad secundum tertium et quartum comitatum sicut curia predicta recordatur et quod per sectam predicti attornati exigerunt predictum R. Syward unde petit iudicium et quod sibi allocetur modus predictae secte. Item cum Dominus Rex demandasset eidem Comiti quod predictus Ricardus pacem haberet de omnibus contentionibus in curia ipsius Comitis motis usque in crastino animarum [3 Nov's] eo quod idem Ricardus Siward fuit in servicio suo apud Gannock.

["Residuum deest in hoc recordo."]

The lordship of Glamorgan, under the successors of Fitz-Hamon, appears to have had a very complete feudal constitution, with provisions which, if honestly carried out, secured to the tenants something of a representative system, gave them prompt justice, and prevented vexatious litigation and the accumulation of exorbitant fees of court. Thus much may fairly be inferred from the customs of the several manors, as recorded in the inquisitions, taken from time to time by local jurors, whose names, moreover, show the preponderance of the Welsh element in the local governments. Unfortunately the almost utter destruction of the records of the chancery of the lordship leaves us much in the dark as to the working of the highest or sheriff's court, the court of appeal. Hence the peculiar value of the present document, now for the first time made public, and which, though the report of a proceeding in the "*Curia Regis*," preserves, by way of recitation, the proceedings

in the "Curia Comitatus," or "Parliamentum," the high court of the lord.

The appeal to the king's court also throws light upon a somewhat obscure part of the prerogatives of the Marcher Lords, the independence of their courts of those of the Crown. This independence, as the circumstances which gave rise to it passed away, was found to be extremely inconvenient, and very inconsistent with the good government of the country. It was admitted that the king's writ did not run in the Marches, but upon certain other points, as the right of appeal, and the custody of the bishop's lands, the Crown was disposed to force its way. Thus, a few years before the present transaction, in 25 Henry III, during the minority of the Earl of Gloucester, Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, his guardian, was called upon to justify his claim to hold, during a vacancy of the See of Llandaff, such lands as were held of the over-lord. This claim he asserted, leaving to the Crown only the "dignitas crociæ", or of the pastoral staff. A few years later, 9 Edward I, in the time of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester, the right of appeal was raised. The earl, called upon to plead, responded that he held his lands in Glamorgan, *sicut regale*, by his own and his ancestors conquest; nor ought he to plead before any tribunal until the question had been considered by his peers of England, Lords of the March, who claimed the same prerogatives. Of course the privilege thus asserted necessarily failed when a dispute arose between the Marchers themselves. In such a case the appeal was to the Crown, of which they were all tenants-in-chief. They had, however, a custom, excellent in itself, but probably devised to avoid as much as possible any acknowledgment of the superior authority. In 9 Edward I, in a dispute between the bordering Earls of Gloucester and Hereford, it is stated that the custom of Wales, long observed when contentions arise between magnates of Wales who hold of the king *in capite*, has been, before entering a plea in the royal court, to appoint a "*dies amoris sive*

parliamenti," called also a "dies Marchiæ," at which the neighbours and common friends of the disputants, who are also justices, may intervene and strive to settle the dispute by the customs of the Marches.

Richard Syward, the appellant, was one of the "proceres" in Glamorgan, holding under the chief lord the member lordships of Talavan and Llanblethian. These were held by military tenure, probably of castle guard at Cardiff Castle, but, unlike the ordinary manors, which were not "members" of the shire, but constituted its body, they were not held by the service of any specified number of knights' fees, but like an honour or barony. One of these members, Coyty, was actually held *per baroniam*, another, "Avan," by serjeantry. The privileges and powers attached to these member lordships were considerable. Syward seems to have inherited Talavan by direct male descent from the original grantee. Mention is here made of the castle, of which the ditches and some fragments of the masonry remain. The lordship was called by the Welsh "Tir Syward", or Syward's land. The original grantee of Llanblethian was St. Quintin; and how Syward acquired it is not known, whether by heirship, or exchange, or purchase. The lordship contained a castle, of which a grand gatehouse remains. It is some way from Llanblethian village, and is called St. Quintin's Castle, which looks as though a castle had been built there, as is probable enough, by that family; but there is no mention of the castle in the above record; at least it seems probable that the "castrum suum ibi" is meant for Talavan, and the existing ruins of Llanblethian do not appear to be older than that date.

Syward was both a powerful and a turbulent baron. Like his neighbour, Turberville of Coyty, he was not unwilling to intrigue with his Welsh neighbours, whose territories lay upon his border, and to employ their aid, precarious as it ever was, to enable him to resist his liege lord. It was a policy upon which the liege lords themselves often acted, and of which, in the proceed-

ings of the Mareschals Earls of Pembroke and Lords of Chepstow, Henry had painful experience.

The record in the original is full of abbreviations, and to this writer at least is in places very obscure. It is, however, believed that its general drift may be given as follows. It is an appeal in Michaelmas term 1248, by Richard Syward to the "curia regis", against a judgment in the court of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and Lord of Glamorgan, his feudal superior, by whom Syward's fiefs in that lordship had been confiscated, in pursuance of a conviction on a charge of treason or felony, finally adjudicated upon on Syward's non-appearance or default. The charge is exceedingly complicated. Syward is accused of having broken a truce between the Earl and Howel ap Meredith, a Welsh leader, provoking him to retaliate, and thus to commit a breach of the Earl's peace. Further, he is charged with having then come to an understanding with Howel, revealing to him the Earl's plans and counsels, so that the Earl could never "*ire equitationem*" (lead a foray) without finding the Welsh forewarned. On this charge Syward seems to have been tried in the lord's court, on what may be called an appeal of treason, in which the appellants were Sir Stephen Bawcen and Sir Thomas de Beauchamp, who were prepared to support the charge by wager of battle. The Earl declared that Syward handed over his fiefs to him as his security for meeting the charge, and that they were forfeited upon his making default.

On Syward's appealing to the king, as over-lord, the king sent down a commission to bring up from Wales the record of the judgment. As such a reference was a breach of the prerogative claimed by the Lords of the Marches, it is probable that it was assented to in consequence of the power at that particular period exercised by the Crown. To the record Syward took a legal objection, on the ground that, from its form, it omitted parts of the case bearing in his favour. He states that he had challenged both the jurisdiction and the form of

the proceedings, and specially the requiring him to accept the wager of battle. He denied that he had pledged more than one fief as his security. A preliminary objection to the legal proceedings seemed to be that the Earl had combined illegally the charge of treason, which lay between lord and vassal, with a claim for damages, as between independent parties; and Syward seems to hold that the king's court was alone competent to deal with the latter question. Syward further objects to the judgment altogether, upon the face of the record, on the ground that the lord had, in the first instance, taken proceedings in person; and then carried them forward by attorney. The proceedings seem to have been stayed, on the ground that Syward was then in the king's service with the army.

Taking the record in detail, it opens with the statement that Earl Richard was attached to answer wherefore when Richard Syward came, upon his mandate, to a certain parliament in Glamorgan, he arrested him and compelled him to give hostages for the rendering up his castle of Talavan, and imprisoned also his constable, thus breaking the peace. The parliament was held at "Les Escateurs," on the Wednesday preceding the 7th of July 1245. Syward was placed in some sort of durance until he found Pagan de St. Philibert as bail that he would give up the castle the next day, and the constable of the castle, his officer, was put in irons until he paid a fine of 60 marcs. Further, the Earl entered upon Syward's other lands of Llanblethian, and took thence 50 oxen, worth 30 marcs, 200 two-year old sheep, besides goods and chattels, horses, swine and arms, worth 10 marcs. Upon this, as Syward was in the king's service with the army at Gannock, in North Wales, the king ordered proceedings to be stayed till the morrow of the 1st of November 1245. The Earl, however, took possession of the land, and made the freemen do him homage and the villeins fealty.

The Earl appeared before the king at Oxford fifteen days from Easter 1247. He first demurred to the

jurisdiction. The transgression occurred in Glamorgan, whence was no appeal to any exterior court by any of his vassals, and Syward was his vassal. Neither he, his ancestors, nor their vassals, carried pleas out of Glamorgan for transgressions committed therein. He prayed the king to respect his privileges, but suggested a commission of two, three, or four knights of the king's council to hear on the spot Syward's plaint and the Earl's answer, so that if the judgment was according to local customs, it should be supported, and, if not, let the king correct it. To this Syward objected, and held that the matter ought to be heard before the king. The king in council accepted the Earl's suggestion, and named Walter de Clifford, John de Monmouth, Waleran Teutonicus, and Gilbert de Val, for whom was afterwards substituted Nicholas de Meules, who were dispatched to hear in the local court whether the judgment was according to its customs. Their return was to be made to the king in one month from the 24th of June, 1247. It was made under seal on the morrow of St. Hilary (1st October). The Earl had appeared before them in support of the record, and Pagan de St. Philibert, as attorney for Syward, offered to prove that the record placed before them was partly true and partly false. The proceedings of which they took cognizance were as follows. At the comitatus of Glamorgan, held on the appointed day, Wednesday next after the 7th of July 1245, the Earl charged Syward with seduction and felony; that, being of his household and council, he, in breach of his fealty and homage, and of the Earl's peace, feloniously broke the truce existing between the Earl and his vassals and Howel ap Meredith, from the Sunday following the 11th of November to the 6th of January next following, 1246, and imprisoned Griffin Latimer, Wramon ap Kadougan, Rese ap Kadougan, Griffin ap Meyric, Vaughan Yorvard ap Agareth, and others on Tuesday after Christmas-day, on which Howel seized Thomas de Hodnack, also within the truce, and put him to ransom for 200 marcs, on which William de

Wauton, sheriff, and the other bailiffs of the shire called Howel to account, who pleaded Syward's infraction.

The matter was brought before the "parliamentum" of the shire, and twelve jurors were named to settle it. For the earl six, the lords Robert Walerand and John de Regny, Thomas de Nerbert, Robert de Cantilupe, Ioel son of William, Thomas de Mutt (probably Sully); and on Howel's part six, Ekenwreh ap Wyon, Howel Vachan, Iorvard ap Espus, Rese Cote (Coch), William Clericus, and Rese ap Alaythe. The sheriff and Syward, the earl's representatives, and those of Howel, consented to abide by the finding. The twelve met the "parliamentum" at Segod's mill, and found that Syward should give up Howel's men, and Howel should give up Hodnack, his arms, and chattels, to which the sheriff for the earl and Howel assented, but Syward refused to give up his prisoners, repudiating all concern in the truce. Subsequently Syward, being at variance with the earl, feloniously made terms and a special truce with Howel, so that the earl could not garrison his castles nor lead a foray without Howel's being forewarned of it by Syward, to the great damage of the earl, assessed at £1,000 sterling, on the score of the death of his men and of the Lord Herbert, son of Matthew, and others, and of the burning of his lands.

On Syward's defending his seduction of the Earl's lieges and his felony, Sir Stephen Bawcen, a liegeman of the Earl, offered his body against that of Syward, and, failing him, the Lord Thomas Beauchamp was ready to take his place, and they offered as pledges Walter de Sully, Gilbert de Umfravile, and John de Regni. Upon this Syward justified the felony and his acts, and appealed to the judgment of the Court whether he need answer Bawcen, who did not belong to the county nor was his peer. To this the Earl answered that Bawcen was his liegeman and of his household, and left the Court to decide whether he ought not to be accepted, and the Court decided he should be. Meantime came William de Cantilupe and

other knights with him, and proposed that the matter should be postponed to the next county meeting, and if no terms could be arranged, then the matter should stand as before. On this the Earl demanded pledges, which Syward could not provide, and instead surrendered Talavan Castle and all his lands in Glamorgan to the Earl, as an assurance that he would attend the next "comitatus", and answer the Earl's charges. This "comitatus" took place at Stalen (Stalling Down) on Sunday following the Feast of St. in the same year, when the Earl, Bawcen, and Beauchamp were all prepared with the charges. Syward did not appear. He was thrice summoned, but in vain, which being recorded, a day was given to the Earl and his friends at the next "comitatus", and Syward was placed *in prima demanda*, the first stage of recusancy, and the assembly justified the holding of the lands by the Earl, who proposed Thomas de Sully as his attorney to conduct the proceedings. The comitatus met again at Stalen on Monday the next before the nativity of the Blessed Virgin in the same year, 8th Sept. 1246, when Sully, Bawcen, and Beauchamp appeared, and formally demanded judgment. Syward was thrice called but did not appear, and so at a third court, when he was placed *in tertia demanda*.

The next assembly was held at St. Nicholas, on the Monday following the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, 28th October 1246, in the thirtieth year of the King, when Syward was absent at the fourth appeal, and judgment was demanded and given. Richard Syward was declared "*wayvriatum de comitatu*", and pronounced "wolveshed", according to the usage of the county.

Such seems to have been the substance of the record as brought up by the King's Commissioners, and to the superior court Syward pleaded. He takes legal objections to the record as omitting certain parts of the case favourable to him, such as that he had questioned both the jurisdiction and the form of the proceedings, and especially the right to require him to accept the wager

of battle. He also denied that he had pledged more than one particular fief as his security. A preliminary objection raised by him seems to be that the Earl had combined, illegally, the charge of treason, which would be a proceeding between lord and vassal, with a claim for damages as between two independent parties, with which he seems to declare that the King's Court was alone competent to deal. The last paragraph is obscure, but probably is intended to allege that the judgment was bad, even on the face of the record, on the ground that the Earl had originally taken proceedings in person and then carried them on by attorney. It is unfortunate that the final result is wanting, but it is not improbable that the matter was in some way compromised, for the proceedings were stayed by the Crown on the ground that Syward was then in the King's service at Gannock. The quarrel was probably an inconvenient one to the King, for the Earl was a very powerful subject, and Syward a tried and very useful soldier.

The Earl of Gloucester, the plaintiff in the original suit, and the defendant in the appeal, was Richard, son of Gilbert, by Isabel Mareschal. He succeeded his father in 1229, and was in ward successively to Hubert de Burgh and Gilbert Earl Mareschal, his uncle. In 1238 (?) he married Maud, daughter of the Earl of Lincoln. In 1240 he went to Palestine, and four years later he aided Henry against the Welsh, and in 1245 was by him knighted.

Among the persons mentioned in the record, Howel ap Meredith was a very considerable South Welsh magnate. In 1234, 22nd August, Henry wrote a conciliatory letter to Llewellyn concerning certain violations of the truce, whence it appears that Richard Mareschal, when at war with the King, had committed certain of the Earl of Gloucester's lands to the care of Morgan of Kam or Gam, Hoel Ermereduc, and Rese Griffin. Llewellyn immediately sent these three Welsh Lords to surrender the lands to Henry, who in reply, early in September 1234, named as his commissioners Richard

Siward, Waleran Teutonicus, and Reymond de Sully. In 1242 Howel occurs with Griffith ap Rhys as attacking, or possibly in conjunction with Gilbert de Turberville of Coyty, and breaking into Miscin and Senghenydd. It was on this occasion that Earl Richard de Clare sent down Robert Abbot of Tewkesbury, William de Cardiff, and James de Clare, to make up a peace. They convoked a "comitatus" at Cardiff, 25th July 1242, took certain Glamorgan hostages from Howel, and from Rhys they took his son, confining him in Cardiff Castle. In 1245 Howel appears among the Barons of South Wales, who did homage and were summoned to the King's presence, and in 1258 he is a party to a convention between the Welsh and the Scots against Henry III. (Rymer, *N. Fæd.* i, 259, 370.)

Richard Siward, though not a parliamentary Baron, is described as "Dominus", and was a considerable person in his day. He married, probably early in life, and before 1231, Philippa, elder daughter and coheir of Thomas Lord Basset of Hedindon, and widow of Henry de Newburgh, Earl of Warwick, and in her right he held Hedindon, as appears from the Fine Rolls of 1231-4, and a fee in Stoke Basset, Oxon, recorded 20 Henry III, in the *Testa de Nevile*. In 1233, the year in which Cardiff Castle was attacked by Richard Mareschal and his follower Warine Basset was killed, Siward was a member of the Earl's household, and proscribed by name with Warine and Gilbert Basset; the King, 28th September, warning the Earl not to harbour them. This was Henry's first step towards violent measures with the malcontent Lords, taken under the advice of Peter de Rupibus. The Earl, Siward, and Gilbert Basset refused to attend the King at Gloucester, 15th August 1233, and again in October, when Henry was ignominiously defeated near Grosmont by the Earl. Siward's response to the King was the rescue, 30th October 1233, of Hubert de Burgh from Devizes Castle, whence he escorted him to Chepstow, a feat most displeasing to the King, who disseized Siward of

his lands. On this he joined his wife's kinsman, Gilbert Basset of Wycombe, and made a raid upon the lands of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, the Bishop of Winchester, and others of the King's friends, burning and wasting. Henry, much subdued, made proposals of peace to Earl Richard Mareschal, who, distrusting the King, received and declined them from Margam Abbey. When, soon after, the Earl left for Ireland, he charged the care of his family and his castles upon de Burgh, Siward, and Basset, who during this period carried on an active warfare in England, and Siward is often mentioned in the King's letters. In November 1233 the sheriffs of Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, and some other counties, are ordered to outlaw him and the Bassets for having aided in de Burgh's escape. He also took part in the attacks by water directed from Newport and Cardiff against the commerce of Bristol. In April 1234, he is reported to be lying in wait in Windsor Forest, and in May he surprised and took the baggage of Stephen de Segrave, the King's justiciary, who was thought to have behaved ill to de Burgh. He was then scouring the country with a Welsh band, and the Sheriffs were warned to cut off his retreat. The Earl Mareschal's death in Ireland disposed Siward to make terms, and through the means of Prince Llewellyn these were offered by the King, and, under a safe conduct from Archbishop Edmund, de Burgh, Siward, and Gilbert Basset went to Gloucester, and were not only pardoned, but when a little later the new Earl Mareschal, Gilbert, did homage, Siward was enrolled as one of the King's Councillors. His pardon by letters patent is dated 26th May 1234, and includes Gilbert and Philip Basset. This was followed by a formal truce between Henry and Llewellyn for two years from 25th July 1234, to 25th July 1236. The Archbishop's favour to Siward is said to have been due to his being a vowed Crusader, "*Cruce signatus.*"

During the truce nothing is recorded of Siward. In March 1236 it was broken by the Earl Mareschal, who

had taken and was called upon to restore the lands of Morgan of Caerleon. The reconciliation with Henry did not extend to his brother, the Earl of Cornwall, who resented Siward's attacks upon his lands. In consequence Siward was banished by Henry, or, as the monk of Oseney says, thought it prudent to retire, hoping, or the monk for him, in the words of Horace—

“Grata superveniet quæ non sperabitur hora”.

He seems to have gone to Scotland, and there also to have been turbulent, for William de Ferrers in 1236 writes to the King for instructions. He says Richard Siward had joined the King of Scots against England, with his nephew Pagan de St. Philibert. Ferrers had seized on Pagan's fee of Hecham, on which Pagan had returned secretly and had threatened an attack.

In September 1236, King Henry writes to Alexander, King of Scots, to say that the imprisonment of Richard Siward was not with Richard's connivance, as was reported, but solely to prevent him from disturbing the peace of the kingdom. In his letter Henry writes of Siward as “*dilectus et fidelis noster*”, but also states that he has done nothing contrary to his fidelity due to Alexander. How this was settled does not appear, but in the same year he was a member of the King's household, and nevertheless, in 1244, he appears with other Scottish Barons as party to a covenant by King Alexander that he will preserve amity with Henry. Then, if indeed, as seems probable, it was the same Richard Siward, he was again in England in June 1238, when, by the intervention of the Legate Otto, Peter, Bishop of Winchester, Hubert, Earl of Kent, Gilbert Basset, Stephen Segrave, and Richard Siward were reconciled to each other. Probably Siward remained in the King's service, as we find him at the period of the plea, when, in the summer of 1245 Henry employed ten weeks in building the castle of Gannoc, at the mouth of the Conwy river. How he ended his career is not known, but it is just possible

that he may be the same Richard Siward who figures as a Scottish Baron, but in the interest of Edward I, in the Parliamentary writs from 1294 to 1305, when he was Sheriff of Dumfries, and whose armorial bearings in a roll of the date of Edward III, are given as "*de sable une croys de argent les chefs fleures*". If so, supposing him to have been married at twenty, he must have been at least ninety-five at the latter date, a not very probable supposition. Nevertheless, this Scottish lord is described in 1296 as "*Qui frænum regis Angliæ in Wallia dudum rexit*", and no other Richard Siward occurs in Welsh history; and in that year he was taken prisoner fighting against Edward, and while in durance a provision out of his and her acquired and hereditary estate was allowed to Maria his wife, and to Elizabeth the wife of Richard his son, and their children. In 1297 he had been liberated, and in 1298 and 1299 he appears in a list of English lords who were summoned to serve with Edward against Scotland. The whole story much needs to be unravelled.

Of the King's Commissioners, Walter de Clifford was no doubt the head of the family, and husband of Margaret, the daughter of Llewellyn and widow of John de Braose. He was the son of Walter, who died 7 Henry III, and he himself died 48 Henry III, 1264. He was a considerable person in the Southern Marches.

John de Monmouth was of that town and castle, and a great Border Baron. He was ever faithful to Henry, and took the lead in the war with the Earl Mareschal. In 1220 he was a Justice Itinerant, and afterwards bore the title of the King's Justice for South Wales. He died 1248, and his son ceded Monmouth Castle to Prince Edward.

Waleran Teutonicus or "*Le Tyeis*", was a well-known man in his time, and much employed by Henry. In 1234 he had charge of Grosmont, Scenfrith, and Whitecastle, three celebrated Monmouthshire fortresses, and before that had been custos of Christchurch and Carisbroke, and the Earl of Devon's other estates.

In 1248 he had charge of the lands of Morgan of Caerleon, and afterwards of the temporalities of the see of Llandaff on the death of Bishop Elias.

Nothing is known of Gilbert de Val. There was a Northumbrian Gilbert de Val, but he died in 1229.

Nicholas de Mules, or Molis, occurs in the Devon Hundred Rolls at the period. He was Seneschal of Gascony, August 1243, and as such addressed a letter to Henry III in 1244. In 1252 he was a conservator of the truce between Gascony and the Viscount of Bearn. He was deceased 3 Edward I.

Of the other persons named, Robert Walerand occurs both in the Parliamentary writs and the Fine Rolls of the reign. In 1246-50 he was Sheriff of Gloucestershire, and in authority in South Wales, holding Haverford Castle and those of Caermarthen and Cardigan. In 1252 he was one of the King's seneschals of the Trent Forest, in 1255 a Justice, and in 1260 a Justice Itinerant. He seems at one time to have been Warden of the Cinque Ports. He died childless 1 Edward I, when Matilda his widow had Lugward, co. Hereford.

John de Regny was probably a son of a knight of those names who was a Justice Itinerant for Somerset in 1225, and died in 1246, having held lands in that county, Devon, and Glamorgan, in which latter county the De Nerberd family, of whom Thomas was a member, held Castleton Castle.

Robert de Cantilupe was no doubt of Cantilupeston or Cantleston, near Bridgend. The name was then very common in West Wales and Hereford, but it is clear that Robert was a Glamorganshire tenant.

Herbert Fitz Mathew occurs in the Devon Hundred Rolls of this reign, and very frequently in the Crown accounts between 1235, when he had a remission of 300 marcs, to 1257. In 1241 he was an arbitrator for the King in Welsh matters, and in the autumn of 1244 was sent with 300 horse to put down a rising in North Wales.

But little has been discovered concerning Thomas de

Beauchamp, but no doubt he was the knight who was sent by Henry in 1226, as appears from the Close Rolls, to join Richard, Earl of Cornwall, in Gascony. He was probably a brother of Beauchamp of Hache, and his mother's name was Eva, but Dugdale's pedigree of the family is scanty and incorrect.

Reymond and Walter de Sully were members of a family who held lands in Devon, and gave their name to a manor and parish in Glamorgan. Walter was Sheriff of Gloucester in 1262, in which year Humphrey, Earl of Hereford, informs Walter de Merton by letter that Sully "Bonus homo est et potens in provincia et bonos habet exploratores ad insidiandum versus partes Walliæ". (*Letters of Henry III*, ii, 218.)

Gilbert de Umfraville was probably the grandson of Robertus-cum-barba, or de Umfraville, who was settled by the Conqueror in Redesdale, and had three sons—Robert, who died childless, Odonel, who had Prudhoe and Harbottle, and was ancestor of the Earls of Angus, and a second son, Gilbert, who shared Fitzhamon's expedition, and held Penmark Lordship and Castle. He also held lands in Somerset and Wilts under William, Earl of Gloucester, in 1109, and was a benefactor to Tewkesbury. In the *Testa de Nevile*, Henry de Holebroke holds of him a fee in Holebroke, Devon, in the Honour of Gloucester. His son was probably the Gilbert of the record, who inherited the Torinton lands in 1232, and held a fee of the Earl of Gloucester in Budleigh. (Hodg., *Northumberland*, i, pp. 2, 10.)

Pagan de St. Philibert was nephew to Siward, and held a fee at Hecham, in Northumberland, and half a fee in Caldecot and Thelveston in Northamptonshire. As there was but one family of the name, whose memory is preserved in the house of "Philiberts" at Bray in Berks, and the manor of that name in East Hannay, he was probably one of their cadets, though he is not mentioned in Dugdale's account of them in his Baronage.

Sir Stephen de Bawcen, Bausan, or de Baiociis, or Bayeux, was the brother and heir male of John de

Bawcen, for whose lands, held *in capite*, in Lincoln and Somerset, he did homage in 1249. From the 28th of April to the 23rd of October 1255, he was Seneschal of Gascony. He seems to have had a grant of lands at Brigan, in Glamorgan, and was attached to the Earl of Gloucester. It appears from the *Annales Cambriæ* that in 1257, on the Monday following the Purification of the Virgin, he with others broke into the "Alba Domus" at Caermarthen, entered the Abbey, beat the monks, killed some of their servants in the cemetery, spoiled the "Conversi", and took away 200 horses with the chattels of the Abbey and its church. Shortly afterwards, before St. Peter's Day, he fell in a fight with the Welsh, and was buried at Caermarthen. Agnes his widow was allowed his manor of Wootton, in Oxon. His brother left two daughters. Sir Stephen's history has already been investigated in these pages, but his identity with the Lincolnshire barons is doubtful. (1874, *Orig. Doc.*, p. clxxvii.)

Of the terms employed, "wayvium" is outlawed, and "wolveshead" a Saxon word for an outlaw, who if he could not be taken alive might be killed, like a wolf. It is a word in rare use at that period. Homage differed from fealty. Fealty was the oath taken by every tenant to be true to his lord, and its breach involved the forfeiture of the fee. Homage could not be taken by the steward, but only by the lord in person. It was a tenure incident to a freehold.

G. T. C.

THE PROSPECTS OF WELSH CAMPANALOGY.

(Read at the Lampeter Meeting, August 1878.)

THE history of our church bells is a branch of archæology apparently so unattractive that it is only within the last thirty years that any efforts have been made to copy and arrange the legends and ornaments which decorate the tuneful or tuneless tenants of our church towers and bell-cots. Before that time only the most meagre scraps about bells found their way into local histories, and the information recorded by such men as Blomefield was often as incorrect as it was scanty. Thirty years ago, when as a boy I began to collect the inscriptions from my own neighbourhood in Suffolk, hardly the name of a founder or the site of a foundry was known; and I believe that of the mass of fine initial crosses, foundry stamps, ornate capitals, and other embellishments which exist plentifully in every English county, not one had been engraved. Pass from 1848 to 1878, and we find whole counties investigated. Mr. Lukis led the van with Wiltshire, Mr. Tyssen followed with Sussex, then Cambridgeshire and Norfolk disclosed their treasures. Our Patriarch, Mr. Ellacombe, rector of Clyst St. George, eclipsed us all with his fine quartos on Devon and Somerset; and Mr. North has brought out a well-illustrated Leicestershire. This year has seen Cornwall added to the list of completed counties, while Derbyshire, Northamptonshire, and the East Riding of Yorkshire are well in hand, and there are no small accumulations of matter for Kent, Surrey, Suffolk, Dorset, and perhaps other counties.

I am not aware that anything has yet been attempted with regard to the bells of Wales, and though there are reasons why legends and decorations are not to be looked for in the same abundance within the Principality as in England, yet there can be little doubt that

a diligent investigation would bring to light a substantial mass of important facts. There is apparently no reason why Welsh towers should not possess some amount of the bell literature of English towers. Those who would study the history of our bells must begin with the bells themselves, but they will not end there. Parish account-books, wills and inventories, bonds, the muniment chests of corporations, and many similar sources of information, will be found to contain items which prove at times the missing links in chains of evidence. Should any be disposed to take up the subject, he should be forewarned not to disregard the loneliest churches and the smallest bells. While sometimes noble peals of eight, ten, or even twelve bells record little or nothing of importance, a solitary tinkler in a bell-cot, or a cracked member of a village trio may bear on its shoulder magnificent lettering or important combinations of foundry-stamps.

As an instance I may mention that by far the finest lettering in the kingdom is only known to exist in two towers in small villages in Lincolnshire—Somersby, the birthplace of our poet-laureate, and South Somercotes. But what have we found? We have found the physiognomies of some of our kings and queens, impressions of medals, both British and foreign, invocations to saints in which the mistakes in grammar and prosody are enough to draw down anything but a blessing, allusions to contemporary historical events, and mediæval usages at death and burial. We find the hand of the builders of our cathedrals active in bell-making. We have seen the great Alan de Walsingham, prior and Bishop-elect of Ely, setting the founder about his work; we have seen the items in the roll of his Sacrist, so as to perceive the difficulty of collecting copper and tin, and the ease of dispersing beer. We have found monks occasionally making bell-frames as well as bells, up to the time when Henry VIII and Cromwell swallowed up indifferently the worthy and the worthless. Yet the evidence which assigns the vast majority of

our bells to secular founders is not to be withstood. These secular founders we track out by their stamps, tracing them not only to their original foundries, but as they wandered from place to place ; and in one instance the bell-founder is shown to have been also a cannon-founder, the Sir William Armstrong of his day.

The work of the campanalogists, few as they are in number, is then by no means without its significance, and their collections will be valuable some day when the history of English metallurgy is written. But it is time to turn to the little that has been done to my knowledge in Wales, which little is nevertheless not devoid of encouragement. I will first mention the later bells, in order that none may be at the trouble of climbing the towers in which they hang.

Llangefni (Anglesey).—Bells by Blews of Birmingham, 1868.

Llangyvelach (Glamorganshire).—Four by John Rudhall, Gloucester, 1805.

Llan-y-byther (Carmarthenshire).—One by one of the Rudhalls, in the last century. I could not get round this bell.

Llanrwst (Denbighshire).—One, Llanrwst bell, H. H. Rector, 1780 ; Priest's bell, Walker, Chester, 1822.

Gwydir (Carnarvonshire).—One, 1750.

Bettws-Garmon (Carnarvonshire).—One, 1842, with a head on each side in very high relief.

Cadoxton-juxta-Neath (Glamorganshire).—Three, by Thomas Bayley, of Bridgewater, 1770.

Cellan.—One small bell, without inscription, said by the Rector to be about 150 years old.

Lampeter.—One, removed from the old church. E. E. 1721. These are the initials of Evan Evans, bell founder, of Chepstow, who also cast the three at Caio in 1717.

I may here remark that, as a rule, the later bells in South Wales may be expected to come from Pyke or Bayley of Bridgewater, the Rudhalls of Gloucester (as at *Llanbadarn Fawr* in this county, where there is a

peal of six by Abel Rudhall, dated 1749, *St. Peter's, Carmarthen*, 1722), or the Evanses of Chepstow. In North Wales they will come from Chester, or from foundries of which we know nothing as yet.

A little earlier we get the initials D. D., T. D., probably those of two brothers in partnership. These are on a bell at *Rhosilly*, Glamorganshire, dated 1722, and on the second bell at *Oystermouth* or *Mumbles* in the same county, dated 1714. I shall be glad to know something of the owners of these initials. The latter church contains two other bells, dated 1674, with some score of initials, probably those of parishioners who subscribed to the recasting.

A few mediæval bells have been examined. Two in Glamorganshire apparently come from the same foundry—a small broken bell lying on the tower floor at *Rhosilly* in 1862, inscribed **Sancte Tellant ora pro nobis**, and a small unbroken bell at *Oxwich*, inscribed **Sancta Maria ora pro nobis**. I must plead my ignorance of Welsh hagiology, and shall be glad of further information about Tellantius, if that be his name. The stamps on these Glamorganshire bells are worth noting, as they are pretty sure to turn up again. The *Rhosilly* bell has three, a fleur-de-lys, a rhombus divided into sixteen similar rhombi, and something like a stalk, with seven leaves. The *Oxwich* bell has only the last of these three.

At *Llanrhydwyn* in Carnarvonshire is a bell which bears a number of fleurs-de-lys and a crowned capital L, to which a small h appears to be prefixed. This crowned L may refer to Llewelyn the Great, who lived, I think, in this neighbourhood. These three bells appear to belong to the earlier part of the fourteenth century, if one may judge from the letters being stamped separately.

A further examination of the second bell at *St. Mary's, Conway*, will guide us to the period of a good many mediæval bells, which are almost always undated. It bears this legend :

+Abe fidelis aīa Werburga sanctissyma
 Felix in choro uirgynum.
 Ora pro nobis [ad] Dominum
 Johēs Byrchynshaw Abbas Cestre.

The mention of Abbot Byrchynshaw is important to our purpose. He died in 1537, after forty-four years of office, and this fact will make the lettering and ornamentation of the bell useful in tracking out the history of others of a similar character. But if Abbot Byrchynshaw introduces such an exotic as the Saxon Saint Werburga into Carnarvonshire, we may expect to find invocations to Celtic worthies in all the counties of the Principality. The bell in the Town Hall at *Lantwit*, or *Llanilltyd Fawr*, in the county of Glamorgan, bears the name of a great local Saint, whose elegant cross yet stands in that little town, Saint Illtyd, Iltetus, or Iltutus, *Sancte Iltute ora pro nobis*. This worthy is said to have been ordained by Dubricius, Bishop of Llandaff, and to have led a saintly life, adorned with divers miracles, in South Wales. "Many scholars flowed to him," says Mr. Rees's translation of the life of St. Illtyd in the British Museum, "of which were these four, namely, Samson, Paulinus, Gildas, and David; being learned they studied deeply, and many others like them". Well might a bell bear his name, for, like many of his kind, he had a miraculous bell of his own. He fled from royal persecution, to the great sorrow of his people. While they were indulging in lamentations, "a certain person passed by who was a messenger of Gildas the historian, carrying a brazen bell, which was made by the said Gildas, to be brought to Saint David, a bishop, as a present in memory of former acquaintance and friendship, and as he passed by the cave, which was near the public road, the bell sounded without being moved by any human being. And Illtyd hearing the sweet sound, came to the person who carried the bell, and proved the sweetness of its sound by moving it three times, and enquired of

him where he was going, and from whom he carried the beautiful bell, which was more valuable than gold; Who, answering, said, 'I am going, and do carry this bell to Saint David, by the order of the celebrated Gildas.' Having mentioned this, he departed, and came to the valley of Menevia, and presented the Bishop with the gift. When given, he moved the bell, but from the motion given it returned no sound; and the Bishop being surprised at the wonderful circumstance, enquired of the messenger whether it had been moved and proved by any one on the way as he came. He being asked, mentioned what had happened, as above related, and the Bishop believing it to be truly told, said, 'I know that our master Illtyd wished to possess it on account of the sweetness of its sound, but he would not ask for it, having heard that it was sent to me as a gift from Gildas; but the Lord is not willing that I should have it; return therefore to the cave without delay, and give to Saint Illtyd the afore-said article, which he wished to have.' The messenger then returned to Illtyd, and executed the Bishop's orders, and left there its solitary inhabitant, who received the frequent visits of angels."

There are many and many legends of Celtic bells, connected chiefly with those queer little articles made of two sheets of copper, bent at the side, riveted, and dipped into molten metal, but this is the only one I know connected with a bell which is the work of a founder.

Two foreigners in South Wales must not be passed over. One of the bells from Santiago Cathedral now hangs in the turret of *Christ Church, Carmarthen*. It was brought to Swansea with its fellows, as I am informed, after the destruction of Santiago Cathedral by fire, of which terrible conflagration the circumstances live in the memory of many. It bears no date nor inscription, is roughly cast, and ornamented with a ball-flower or two, and some scroll-work in the form of a cross. In a musical sense it certainly seems a poor bell, but it has the appearance of considerable antiquity.

In the little bell-cot at *Nicholaston*, Glamorganshire, hangs a very beautiful bell with a Low-Dutch inscription :—*Ec ben ghegoten int iaer Ons Heeren mccccviii*. On the barrel of the bell are two medallions ; one bearing, as it seems, a crowned figure of the Virgin, with a crucifix in her right hand ; the other, which is less distinct, a sitting figure with something at the end of a staff over the right shoulder. With this bell may be compared one in *Bromeswell Church*, Suffolk, inscribed *Ihesus ben ic ghegoten Van Cornelis Waghebens int iaer Ons Heeren mccccxxx*. This bell also bears medallions in the style of the *Nicholaston* bell, in number four, representing the archangel Michael, the flight into Egypt, and two other scenes, which we are not sure about. There is little doubt that these two bells are from the same foundry, very likely at Louvain, where a bell at *St. Peter's College, Cambridge*, and the handbell of the corporation of *Rye*, were made soon afterwards.

A fitting conclusion for this paper will be found in the bells of the Cathedral Church of the Diocese in which we are assembled, under the Presidency of its Bishop, joint historian of *St. David's*.

Our starting-point is the year 1199, when, after the death of the great builder, Bishop Peter de Leia, Giraldus Cambrensis was elected as his successor and proceeded to Rome to be consecrated by the Pope, thus endeavouring to avoid the recognition of the metropolitical authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He found himself, as he says, opposed by a host of enemies, hired by the Archbishop. Some of their witnesses cut a very bad figure under cross-examination, and one Ivor, of Llandaff, *inter alia*, deposed that the Church had bad bells. "Proditor autem Landavensis Ivorus primus de non Menevensibus examinatus interrogatus de situ Menevensis Ecclesiæ, dixit, quod sita erat in colle quodam et procul a mari, et quod non habebat nisi unam turrim et campanas malas. Unde et hunc testem mendacem et subornatum fuisse quidem evi-

dens erat." We may take this as satisfactory indirect proof that at this time the cathedral had reason to be proud of its bells, and that they probably hung in De Leia's central tower. But in 1220 the tower fell, and the bells must have run a great risk of fracture, though it is astonishing what they will survive in the way of falls. The calamity does not seem to have put bells into oblivion, for the octagonal tower on the north of Tower Gateway has much to suggest that it was intended for the survivors of or successors to the peal (if it may be so called) of which Giraldus writes. This tower is attributed to Bishop Martyn (1293-1328), but the addition to the central tower of a belfry stage by his successor, Bishop Gower, put the execution of this purpose aside. Now we hear of the bells again. Mr. Fenton says that they were "new cast in Gower's time, when the largest in taking down was said to have cracked the tower, and was lost at sea". These traditions are often hard to interpret. It would hardly be likely that Bishop Gower would have been at the trouble of hoisting a large bell into the new belfry and so soon hoisting it down again, and there are no accounts of any such crack as Fenton speaks of. However, we may conclude that there was some recasting, and the sea-carriage of the bells suggests Gloucester as the foundry, where *Johannes de Glocester* and *Sandre de Glocester* had been at work before this time.

It is stated, on Browne Willis's authority, that the number of the bells was seven. This is the number at Crowland, as stated by Ingulphus, and there is, I think, another contemporaneous instance; but, as time went on, nothing of the kind seems to have been reproduced. There is no trace of "the normal number of eight" in England, as far as we know, before the Reformation, or for some time after it. Five is the usual maximum, and that Bishop Gower's bells were five in number is hinted by the five pegs in the choir, to which the bell-ropes used to be fastened. The larger of the two bells which stand on the floor of the nave demands early attention,

for it is cracked, and may at any time find its way to the foundry. It bears the inscription, SOLI DEO HONOR ET GLORIA, in capital letters, with an initial cross which seems to me to resemble that numbered 18 in Mr. Ellacombe's *Bells of Devon*, and 30 in his *Bells of Somerset*. This cross was in use by Roger Semson, bell-founder, of Ash Priors, Somerset, in 1548, and before his time by a founder whose initials were T. G. The style of lettering, however, on the St. David's bell seems to point to a still earlier date, which may coincide with the episcopate of Bishop Gower.

This peal of five remained at St. David's for some four centuries, and was for a long while in use. In the episcopate of Bishop Vaughan (1509-1523) the present upper storey of the tower was added, and then, I doubt not, the massive bell frame, with its five pits, was placed there. It is adapted for five very large bells; has a square opening in the middle and a perpendicular capstan for drawing up the bells from below. The accounts of the Communarius contain items for bell-ropes and for horse hide for bawdricks, which are straps to help to fasten the tongue of a bell to the staple from which it hangs. The curfew was rung, as we find from the same accounts. In 1691 Precentor Ellis reported that, as he took it, there were five bells. His reports are tinged with a Cambrian haze, and it is a comfort to find Treasurer Clavering confirming this statement thirty years later. "The biggest then remaining," says Mr. Fenton, "was twenty-two hundredweight." The four larger formed a complete peal, and one about four hundredweight tolled to prayers. This one seems to have been the treble to a peal of five. In 1748 the chapter ordered them to be taken down, but only two were thus treated. These were directed to be sold in 1765, and about twenty years later a Mr. Richard Robert was appointed to be agent to sell and dispose of the bells, to get a new one cast, and to inspect into the repairs of the church. It is thus uncertain whether the order of 1765 was carried out, and all that I can

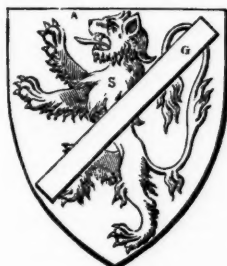
now state with certainty is that St. David's contains three bells, one which is broken, in all probability of Bishop Gower's time, two cast by Savill of London in 1777, of which one is the clock bell, a good one, and the other stands on the floor, encompassed with rubbish, so that I could not say whether it is whole or not.

J. J. RAVEN, D.D.

HISTORY OF THE LORDSHIP OF MAELOR GYMRAEG OR BROMFIELD, THE LORDSHIP OF IAL OR YALE, AND CHIRKLAND,

IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF POWYS FADOG.

(Continued from p. 178).



III. EDEYRNION.

THE lordship or commot of Edeyrnion contains the parishes of Llandrillo, Llangar, or Llan Garw Gwyn, and part of Corwen.

The parish of Llandrillo contains the manors or townships of—1, Branas ; 2, Dinan ; 3, Garth Iaen ; 4, Llechwedd Cilan ; 5, Y Faerdref ; 6, Pen-y-nant ; 7, Syrior ; 8, Tre'r Llan and a moiety of Tyfos, and had an area of 28,200 acres.

The parish of Llangar or Llan Garw Gwyn contains the manors or townships of—1, Cymmer ; 2, Llangar ; 3, Gwnodl, which last township is in Glyn Dyfrdwy, and

is separated from the rest of the parish by the intervention of the parish of Gwyddelwern.

The parish church of Llangar was to have been built, according to a local tradition, near a spot where the Cynwyd bridge crosses the Dee. The masons had commenced their work, but all the stones they laid in the day were gone during the night, no one knew whither. The builders were warned supernaturally that they must seek a spot where, on hunting, a "carw gwyn" (white stag) would be started. They did so, and the church of Llan Garw Gwyn or Llangar was the result. A similar story is told relative to the foundation of Selattyn Church. Pennant states "that a noble Briton, being engaged in the chase, found in a thicket on this spot a white hind, which determined him (after the example of Ethelred, King of the Mercians, in the instance of St. John's Church, Chester,) to dedicate it to sacred purposes. He accordingly translated to this place the ancient church, which tradition says stood previously on a spot still called "Bryn yr Hen Eglwys," or the hill of the old church. There is an ancient camp near the church called *Caer Wern*.

The parish of Corwen, or more properly perhaps *Caer Wern*, is partly in the lordship of Edeyrnion and partly in that of Glyndyfrdwy, and contained the manors or townships of—1, Corwen; 2, Gwern-y-Hywel; 3, Dol Aberalwen; 4, Tre'r Ddol; 5, Trewyn; 6, Llygadog; 7, Rhagad; 8, Bonwm; 9, Carrog; 10, Mwstwr; 11, Bodorlas; 12, Tir Llanerch; and 13, Hendref Forfudd. The eight last townships are in Glyndyfrdwy, and Gwern-y-Hywel, which is extra-parochial, is in Dinmael.

In the Harleian MS., 2,129, is a rough sketch of the recumbent effigy of a priest, vested, and holding with both hands on his breast a chalice with this inscription: "HIC JACET JORWETH SVLIEN VICARIVS DE CORVAEN ORA PRO EO." This tomb is under an arch in the north wall of the church. In the Llyfr Coch, 40A., this place is called Corvaen. On a gravestone in the church is the

following inscription: "Hic jacet corpus Marthæ filiæ Edwardi Price de Llwyn Yn, armigeri,¹ et uxor Richardi Yong de Bryn Yorkin armigeri quæ obiit 18 die Decembris, MDCLIV."

"Martha soror Lazari mundanis anxia curis
Martha quod elegit nostra necesse fuit."

In the churchyard is a stone pillar called "Carreg y Big yn y Fach Rewlyd," to which a legend is attached, to the effect "that all attempts to build the church in any other place were frustrated by certain adverse powers, till the founders, warned by a vision, were directed to a spot where this column stood." This stone pillar is now built into the wall of the north porch.

Mr. T. T. Wilkinson related similar stories of Lancashire goblins, who are believed to have determined the sites of Rochdale, Burnley, Lanlesbury, and some other churches, by removing the stones and scaffolding of the builders in the night time. There is a legend of this class in connection with Winwick Church, near Warrington, and Whaley-bridge, in Derbyshire. In the Chaldean account of the destruction of the Tower of Babel, we read that what the workmen built in the day the god destroyed in the night.²

CAER DERWYN.

Near Rhagad is an ancient circular camp called *Caer Drewyn*, about one mile to the north of *Corwen*. This is an ancient British post, on a steep hill, which commands a fine view of the vales of *Glyn Dyfrdwy* and *Edeyrnion*. This camp is circular, about half a mile in circumference, and defended by a single wall, now mostly in ruins, in the thickness of which are evident remains of apartments. It had apparently two entrances, nearly north-east, with an oblong rectangular enclosure added

¹ See *Archæologia Cambrensis*, July 1876, p. 177.

² *Chaldean Account of Genesis*, by the late George Smith, Esq., 1876, p. 172.

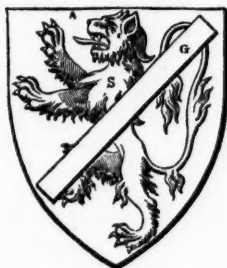
to the main structure, where the ground is flat, besides being strengthened with a great foss and wall. Within are the foundations of rude stone buildings, one of which is circular, and several yards in diameter ; the foss is carried much further than the wall.

Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, encamped his army at Corwen in 1164, when Henry II came against North Wales, and the trenches of his camp are still to be seen. (Rob. Vaughan.) The lordship of Edeyrnion anciently contained thirteen baronies, and held independent manorial rights, and one court was held for the whole at Cynwyd, in the parish of Gwyddelwern, by the great men of the neighbourhood, to settle the boundaries of their several claims on the wastes and commons, and to take cognizance of any encroachments ; but, a feud arising between the lords, the records were burnt, and the courts have since been discontinued. Cynwyd is situated at the confluence of the Trystion with the Dee. The Trystion rises in the Berwyn mountains, a little to the south-west of Moel Ferna. Edeyrnion is bounded on the east by the Berwyn mountains, the highest of which, Cadair Fronwen, rises to the height of 2,573 feet above the level of the sea. The statute of Wales, 12 Edward I, A.D. 1284, enacts that there should be a vice or sheriff of the cantref of Meirionydd, and that the commot of Ardudwy, the commot of Penllyn, and the commot of Edeyrnion should be placed under his jurisdiction, thus Penllyn and Edeyrnion were severed from Powys.

CORRIGENDA.

Page 178, for Eleirnion "which was", read "which is" in the parish of Llanaelhaiarn. The old house, or part of it, still remains.

" 180. Richard Evans died in 1630. Margaret, his daughter and heiress, married, secondly, Edward Glynnne.

YR HENDWR.¹

Gruffydd,² one of the sons of Owain de Brogyntyn, lord of Edeirnion, had a moiety of that lordship Janet, daughter of Sir William Say, Knt. Geoffrey Fitz-Piers, Chief Justice of England, Sheriff of Shropshire in 1207, married Beatrice, a daughter and co-heir of William de Say, son of Beatrice, aunt and heir of William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, and obtained that earldom in this right. (Blakeway's *Sheriffs of Shropshire*.)

David ab Gruffydd ab Owain, grantee in a charter of 22 July, 12 Edward I (1284). This charter is cited in *Placita* of 8 Edward III and of about 24 Edward III, the former of which prove Gruffydd and Rhys (below) to have been the sons of Madog ab David, lord of Hendwr; and by the latter this David is shown to have been ancestor to David ab Madog and Rhys, and they to have been his heirs by the law of gavel kind.

There is an elegy upon him by Bleddyn Vardd in Hengwrt MS. 366

<p>Madog de Hendour,³ called also Madog ab David, lord of Hendwr, mentioned and assessed in a tax-roll of 1293-4 as Madoc ab David Hendor, Edeirnion. The bailiwick of the commot of Penllyn committed to him 15 Ed. II</p>	<p>=Eva or Gwenllian, daughter of Sir Gruffydd Lloyd of Dinorwig, Knt.⁴</p>	<p>Llewelyn ab David of Crogen. See Peniarth MS. No. 43, p. 55.</p>
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¹ This pedigree is taken from one by W. W. E. Wynne of Peniarth, Esq., and printed in the *Mont. Coll.* of October 1874.

² He was the eldest son of Owain de Brogyntyn, according to the *Cae Cyriog* MS.

³ Madog, Baron of Hendwr, bore *argent* on a chev. *gules*, three fleurs de lys *or*. Besides Gwenllian other heralds state that he married another wife, Eva, daughter and co-heiress of Llewelyn, second son of Gruffydd ab Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Upper Powys. The mother of Madog of Hendwr was daughter of Llewelyn ab Gruffydd, Lord of Eytton, etc. L. Dwnn, vol. iii, p. 116.

⁴ Sir Gruffydd Lloyd bore *gules*, a chief *ermine*, and chevron *or*, see *Eleirnion*.

David ab Madog living, and of full age, *circa*—“Sibilla Cornwall, uxor 24 Edw. III (*Record of Carnarvon*, pp. 110, 169). Either this David or his son appears in a list, *Indicatorum*, for the county of Merioneth, of 6th Richard II, where he is styled “David de Hendor, Baro de Edeirnion”.

David de Hendor” about 15 Edward III. Sibilla shown to have been mother of David below, in some *Placita* of 14 Rich. II, when she was living

Gruffydd, son of Madog of Hendor. *Placita* on Wednesday, the morrow of All Saints, 8 Edw. III. (See *Record of Carnarvon*, pp. 169, 210. A fair at Llandrillo and free warren granted or confirmed to him, 8 Edward III

Rhys, son of Madog of Hendor. *Placita* held on Wednesday, morrow of All Saints, 8 Edw. III. Plaintiff in a suit of law, 21 Edw. III. Surety for Madog ab Gruffydd about 24 Edw. III. (See *Record of Carnarvon*, pp. 183, 210)

Gwerfyl, wife of Tudor ab Goronwy, ancestor of the royal house of Tudor. He died in 1331. Owain Tudor was their great-grandson. Their daughter Gwerfyl was wife of Gruffydd Hamner, who appeared for Elizabeth, widow of David de Hendor, in a lawsuit, 14 Rich. II

David de Hendor died possessed of a moiety of the manor of Hendor, Aug. 1390

Elizabeth, called also in the same record Isabella, Deveros (Devereux ?) before their marriage, dated about 25 July 1383. Died the next Sunday before the Festival of SS. Peter and Paul, 20 Richard II (30 June 1396)

Gwido de Hendor, called also Gyon Lloyd, died seized of certain lands, etc., in Llandrillo, etc., which were taken into the by , dated 3 Henry VI¹

Lucy, d. of Goronwy² ab Gruffydd ab Madog

Thomas, only child, three years of age in 1388, dead at Michaelmas 1433 (11 Henry VI). His early childhood was passed in Cornwall

—Anne, daughter of Ieuan ab Iorwerth ab David. She married, 2ndly, Llewelyn Ddu. (Hengwrt MS. 96, p. 367)

Richard, son of Thomas de Hendor, dead in 10 Henry VII. There is nothing to show that he was the son of Thomas de Hendor by Anne, d. of Ieuan ab Iorwerth ab David ; but he was certainly legitimate, and there is nothing to lead to a supposition that Thomas had another wife

¹ From a document dated 3 Henry VI, we find that Gwido de Hendwr died seized of seven messuages in the manors of Llandrillo, Pennant, Tyfos, Garth Iaen, Branias, Gwnodl, and Fairdref. L. Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 110.

² Goronwy was the son of Gruffydd ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd, Lord of Penllyn.

<p>David, son of Gwido de Hendour, pron. by inquisition one of the coheirs (under the law of gavelkind) of his cousin Thomas, if the said Thomas were dead, which he was not, living at Michaelmas, 21 Rich. II. "David ab Gwyn ab David Madoc Hendor". (Extent in "Book of Extents", Hengwrt MS. 321)</p>	<p>=Mati, d. of David ab Howel¹</p>	<p>Ieuan,² another Guido, coheir, 1389, 1389 married a daughter of Gruffydd ab Adda ab Howel</p>
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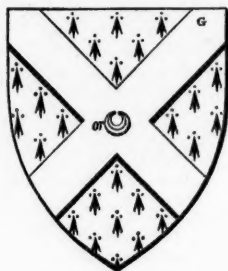
Angharad, =Ieuan ab Einion ab Gruffydd. coheiress See Wynne of Peniarth pedigree. He and others held in farm, at Michaelmas, 2 Henry VI, certain lands which were ("fuerunt") of Thomas de Hendour

Margaret, coheiress, wife of Maurice ab Ieuan Gethin ab Madog Cyffyn. He was lessee of Ragl (the rectorship, governorship) of Aber-tanatt, and Advocar, cou. Merioneth, at Michaelmas, 4 Henry V

Lleuky (Lucy), coheiress, wife of Ieuan ab Gruffydd of Bers, co. Denbigh. "Merioneth, Edeirnion, vetera exacta in compotio exactorum comitatus predicti et adhuc annuatim in orege, etc., vjs. viijd., de exit xxti acr. terre arabilis in villa de Vaerdu ucha in comoto Edeirnion, in compotis predictis, de quibus Lleuky verete (daughter) David ab Gion obiit seisisa in dominio suo ut de feodo militare, remanentium in manus domini Regis ab anno 15 Henrici VI, prout plene (patet) per inquisitionem inde inter alia captam, die martis proxima post festera Apostolorum Ph'i et Lacer' anno predicto." (Ministers' Accounts, 36 Henry VI, in Public Record Office.)

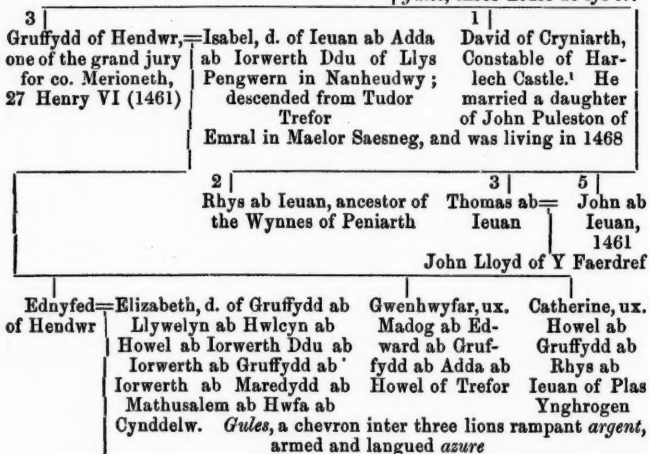
¹ Howel was the son of Gruffydd ab Owain ab Bleddyn ab Owain Brogyntyn.

² Ieuan had Branas Isaf and Gwnodl (see Glyndyfrdwy). He married ...d of Gruffydd ab Adda ab Howel ab Ieuf ab Adda ab Awr of Trefor, in Nanheudwy, by whom he had, besides a younger son, David of Gwnodl and Branas Isaf, an elder son, Gruffydd, who married Morfudd, daughter of Howel ab Madog of Overton, by whom he had a son, Howel Fychan, who sold his estate. Howel Fychan married Gwenhwyfar, daughter and heiress of Iolyn ab David of Yr Hob, by whom he had an only daughter, Catherine, who married Richard ab Gruffydd of Llai, in Gresford. Her children being all dead, her mother's property went to John ab Elis Eyton of Watstay. Cae Cyriog MS.



YR HENDWR.

Ieuan of Cryniarth in Edeyrnion, second son=Angharad, lady of Hendwr, eldest d. and heir of David, of Einion ab Gruffydd ab Llewelyn ab Cynwrig ab Osberne Fitz Gerald of Cors-y-Gedol. Baron of Hendwr, second son of Y Gwion Lloyd ab David ab Madog ab David ab Gruffydd, Baron of Hendwr, eldest son of Owain Brogyntyn, lord of Dinmael and Edeyrnion. *Argent, on a chevron gules, three fleurs-de-lys or.*



¹ David ab Ieuan ab Einion was constable of Harlech Castle, and held it for several years for King Henry VI against the Yorkists. It was during his custody of this fortress that the unfortunate monarch, accompanied by his intrepid queen, found a refuge within its walls in 1463.

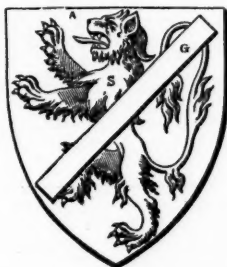
Huw Gwyn=Lowri, d. of Robert ab Gruffydd ab Rhys ab David of Maes-
of Hendwr mor in Dinmael. Her mother was Margaret, d. of Harri Goch
Salisbury of Llywesog in the parish of Llanrhaidr yn Cein-
meirch

Humphrey Wynn=Jane, d. of Rhydderch ab David ab Maredydd of Llan-
of Hendwr ycil-y-Bala, ab Howel ab Tudor ab Goronwy ab Gruffydd
ab Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd,
lord of Penllyn. *Vert*, a chevron inter three wolves'
heads erased *argent*

Hugh Wynn=Janet, d. of Owain ab John ab Owain ab John ab Maredydd
of Hendwr of Ystum Cegid in Evionydd. *Vert*, three eagles displayed
in fess *or*

Humphrey Wynn of Hendwr=

Mary, heiress of=Nathaniel Jones, Coroner for co. Merionydd, and High
Hendwr Sheriff for that county in 1673.



Y PLASAU GWYNION IN THE TOWNSHIP OF LLANERCH FYDA
AND PARISH OF LLANYMAWDDWY, AND LORDSHIP
OF MAWDDWY.²

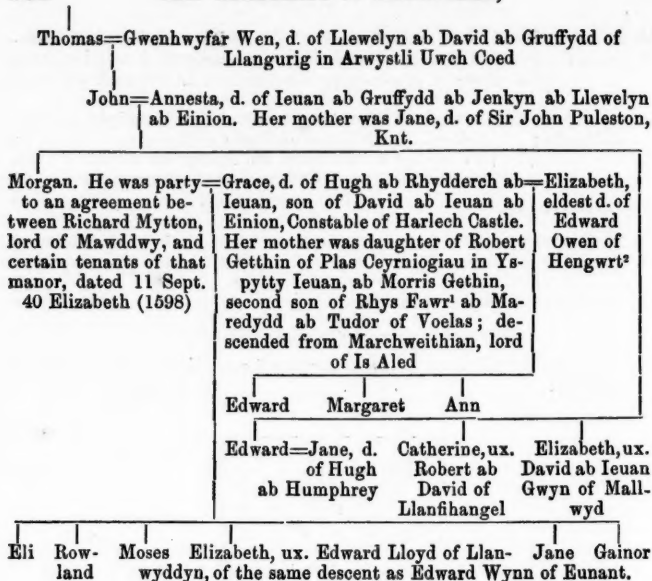
(*Lewys Dwnn*, vol. ii, p. 96.)

Rhys Goch ab Rhys ab David ab Llewelyn ab Owain Hen ab Gruffydd=
ab Owain Brogyntyn

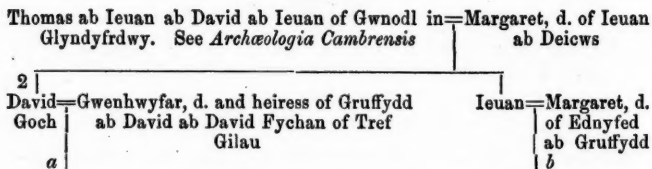
Robert=Maud, d. of Guttyn ab Dafydd Lloyd

¹ In the vale of the Dovey, about three miles from Dinas Mawddwy.

² The lordship or comot of Mawddy, with that of Cyfeiliog, formed Cantref Cyman, and contains the parishes of Mallwyd and Llany-mawddwy. Mallwyd contains the townships of Garth Einog, Maes Glasau, Camlan, Cerist, Gweinion y Mallwyd, Dugoed, Dinas Mawddwy, and Caer Einion Fechan. The parish of Llany-mawddwy contains the townships of Cil Cewydd, Cywarch, Llanerch Fyda, and Pennant, in which latter township the river Dovey has its source.

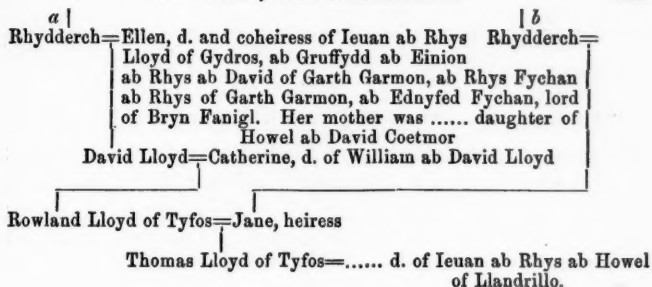


TYFOS.



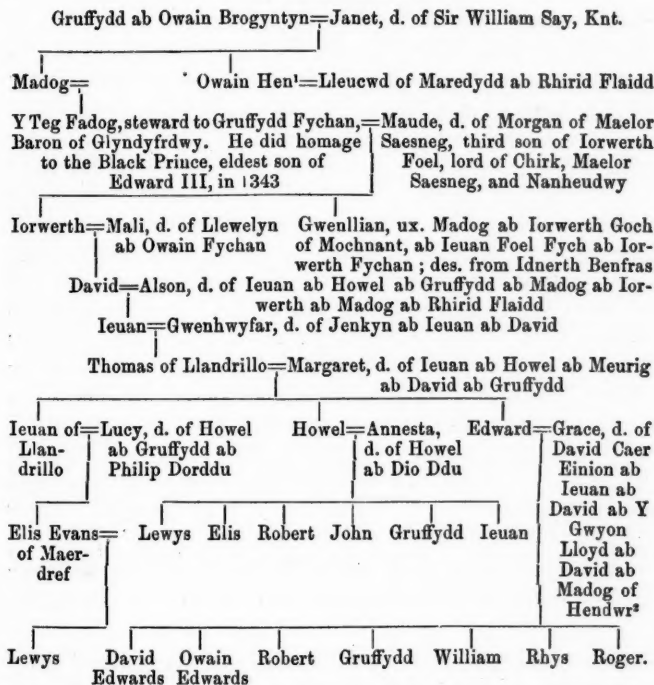
¹ Rhys Fawr ab Mareddydd was entrusted by Henry VII with the Royal Standard at the battle of Bosworth, after the former standard bearer, Sir William Brandon, had been slain.

² Edward Owen is party to a deed, in which he is described as of Hengwrt, dated 20 November, 1 Elizabeth, 1558-9. He was the third son of the Baron Lewys Owen of Cwrt Plas y Dref, in Dolgelli, who was murdered on the 11th October 1555. Edward Owen married Elen, daughter of Robert ab Morgan of Llan Aber. Margaret, second daughter of Edward Owen, married Howel Vaughan ab Gruffydd ab Howel of Gwengraig, by whom she was mother of Robert Vaughan of Hengwrt, the antiquary. Hengwrt was purchased from the Owen family by the Vaughans.



Y FAERDREF IN LLANDRILLO.

(Add. MS. 9865.)



¹ According to Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 109.

² See Lewys Dwnn, vol. ii, p. 283. Madog of Hendwr bore *argent* on a chevron *gules*, three fleurs de lys *or*.

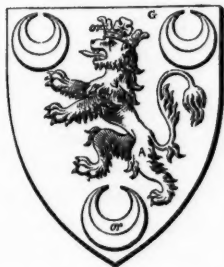
RUG.

The lordship of Rug contains the townships of—1, Gwnodl ; 2, Bod Heulog ; 3, Ucheldref ; 4, Trewyn ; 5, Cynwyd Fawr ; 6, Cynwyd Fechan ; 7, Y Fairdref ; 8, Bryn Saethu ; 9, Aelhaiarn ; 10, Meiarth ; 11, Clegyr ; and 12, Aber Alwen, in the parish of Corwen, in which last township the manor house of Rug is situate. It was at Rug that Gruffydd ab Cynan was staying when he was treacherously betrayed by Meirion Goch of Lleyrn in A.D. 1080. Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Hugh Earl of Salop, hearing that the Prince was at Rug, came with a large body of horse and foot, under the pretence of visiting him. Meirion Goch persuaded Gruffydd to go with a small guard to meet them, who little thinking of the base plot that had been arranged between the two earls and Meirion Goch, went forward to meet them, and was immediately seized and carried off to Chester Castle, where he was kept bound in iron chains for twelve years. The other guests who were with Prince Gruffydd were likewise taken prisoners, and, after having been barbarously treated, and the right hand thumbs of each cut off, they were allowed to go free.¹ It is stated that Owain Brogyntyn resided at Rug after he became Lord of Dinmael and Edeyrnion, and the lordship of Rug devolved on the descendants of Bleddyn, Lord of Dinmael, the second son of Owain Brogyntyn, as previously stated. Margaret Wen, lady of Rug, sole daughter and heiress of Ieuan ab Howel ab Rhys, Lord of Rug, married Piers Salusbury of Bachymbyd,² whose pedigree is as follows.

Arms.—*Gules, a lion rampant argent, ducally crowned or, between three crescents of the third.*

¹ Life of Gruffydd ab Cynan.

² Bachymbyd is one of the two townships in the parish of Llany-nys, the other being that of Ysgeibion, which lie in the comot of Ceinmeirch, one of the two comots of the cantref of Ystrad, the other comot being that of Hiraethog. See Plas ym Machymbyd at p. 176.



John Salusbury of Bachymbyd, Esq., was the fourth son (by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Jenkin Done of Utkinton, in Cheshire, son of Sir John Done, Knight) of Thomas Salusbury of Llyweni, Esq., son and heir of Sir Harri Salusbury of Llyweni, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre. He married Lowry, daughter and coheir of Robert ab Meredydd ab Tudor ab Howel ab Cynwrig Fychan of Yspytty Ieuan, descended from Marchweithian, Lord of Is Aled,¹ who bore *gules* a lion rampant *argent*, by whom he had issue a son and heir, Piers Salusbury of Bachymbyd, who married Margaret Wen, lady of Rug, daughter and heiress of Ieuan ab Howel ab Rhys, Lord of Rug (see page 284), by whom he had issue—1, Robert, of whom presently; 2, Harri Salusbury of Llanynys; 3, Ffoulke Salusbury of Maes Cadarn, in Clocaenog, ancestor of the Salusburies of Maes Cadarn; 4, Thomas Salusbury of Pont y Gof, in Llanelidan, ancestor of the Salusburies of Saith Marchog, in Coleigion; 5, Edward Salusbury of Llandyrnog, ancestor of the Salusburies of Llandyrnog; 6, John Wynn Salusbury; and 7, Howel Fychan Salusbury.

Robert Salesbury, Lord of Rug, purchased the lordship of Glyndyfrdwy from William, Lord Graye of Wilton, and John Banaster, Esq., to whom it had been

¹ Is Aled is one of the two comots, the other being that of Uwch Aled, which form the cantref of Rhiwfonio. It contains the parishes of Nant Glyn, Llan-Nefydd, Llanfair Talhaiarn, and Llansannan. See *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, July 1876, p. 168.

granted by the Crown in the fifth year of Edward VI, 5th August, and in this grant a licence was inserted, authorising them to transfer the lordship to the said Robert Salesbury. He was high sheriff for Merionethshire in 1544 and 1549, and for Denbighshire in 1546, and married Catherine, daughter of Hugh ab John ab Madog of Bodfel, in Lley, descended from Collwyn ab Tangno, Lord of Evionydd and Ardudwy, by whom he had issue—1, John, of whom presently; 2, Hugh; and 3, Piers, both of whom died *s. p.*, and three daughters—1, Jane, wife of John Conwy of Bodrhyddan; 2, Alice, wife of Simon Thelwall of Plas-y-Ward, High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1572; and 3, Elen, wife of John Lloyd.

Sir John Salesbury, Knight, Lord of Rug and Glyndyfrdwy, steward for Denbighshire under the Earl of Leicester, nominated with others by a commission of Queen Elizabeth, dated October 23 1567, to hold an Eisteddfod at Caerwys, in Tegeingl, M.P. for Merionethshire, and High Sheriff for that county in 1559 and 1578. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Salusbury of Llyweni, Knight, Constable of Denbigh Castle, Chancellor and Chamberlain of Denbighshire, Member of Parliament for the same county in the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Queen Mary, and High Sheriff for that county in 1542. He died in 1580, and was buried at Llanynys, leaving issue—1, Sir Robert, Lord of Rug, etc.; 2, John, who died *s. p.*; and 3, William, the successor of his nephew; and two daughters—Margaret, wife of John Lloyd of Bodidris yn Ial, and Mary, the wife of Cadwaladr Pryse.

Sir Robert Salesbury, Lord of Rug and Bachymbyd, M.P. for Merionethshire, and High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1597. He married Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Bagnell, Knight Marshal, which lady married secondly Thomas Needham of Pool Park, in Clocaenog, High Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1606, and for Denbighshire in 1617, and brother of the Lord

Viscount Kilmorey. Sir Robert died in 1603, leaving a son and heir, John Salesbury, Lord of Rug and Glyndyfrdwy, who died unmarried January 1 A.D. 1607, and was succeeded by his uncle,

William Salesbury (surname Hosannau Gleision), Lord of Rug and Glyndyfrdwy, and colonel in the royal army. He repaired the Castle of Denbigh in 1643 at his own expense, and was made governor of it; he also maintained a garrison in it, which resisted all attempts of the Parliamentary forces to take the castle, until September 1646, when, in obedience to a special order from King Charles, he capitulated upon honourable terms, and delivered the keys to General Mytton, after having held the castle for his royal master two months longer than any other fortress in the kingdom was held. He was Member of Parliament for Merionethshire, and married Dorothy, daughter of Owain Vaughan of Llwydiarth, High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1601, by Catherine, his wife, daughter and heiress of Maurice ab Robert ab Maurice ab Ieuan of Llangedwyn, in the lordship of Cynllaith, by whom he had issue three sons—1, Owain, of whom presently; 2, Charles of Bachymbyd; and 3, John, who died without issue. Charles, the second son, had the Bachymbyd estate, and as some recognition of his great services rendered to the royal cause by the Salesbury family, the second son, Charles (for his elder brother Owain died in 1657), was, at the Restoration, selected as one of the seven Denbighshire gentlemen who were deemed fit and qualified for the contemplated knighthood of the Royal Oak, his estate being then valued at £1,300 per annum.¹ In 1661 he was High Sheriff for Denbighshire, and in 1666 he built the present house at Bachymbyd. He married Elizabeth, daughter (by Jane, his wife, daughter of Edward Morgan of Gwylgref (Golden Grove), in Tegeingl) of John Thelwall of Plas Coch, in the parish of Llanychan, High Sheriff for Denbighshire in 1643, son and heir of John Thelwall of Bathafarn Park, *gules*

¹ *Cambrian Quarterly*.

on a fess *or*, inter three boars' heads couped *argent*, three trefoils *vert*, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress, Jane, who became the wife of Sir Walter Bagot of Blithfield, M.P. for the county of Stafford, ancestor of the present Lord Bagot of Bachymbyd, Pool Park, and Blithfield.

Colonel William Salesbury, after the surrender of the Castle of Denbigh, retired to a farm of his own, called Bodtegyr, in the parish of Llanfihangel Glyn Myfyr. The remainder of his life seems to have been spent in obscurity and comparative indigence, having forfeited his fair fortune in maintaining the cause of his king, who was unable to reward his extraordinary merit or make him any indemnity for his losses. His royal master did not, however, forget his faithful servant. A little before his martyrdom, the deposed monarch presented him with a most beautifully embroidered silk cap, which he himself constantly wore, as the only token of remembrance he had in his power to bestow. This valued relic is still in the possession of Colonel Salesbury's descendant, Lord Bagot. The brave colonel founded and endowed Rug chapel.¹ At his death he was succeeded by his eldest son.

Owain Salesbury, Lord of Rug and Glyndyfrdwy, was High Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1647. He married 28 Oct. 1625, Mary, daughter and heiress (by Jane, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Saunders of Aberconwy) of Gabriel Goodman of Abinbury, Prothonotary of North Wales, son of Godfrey Goodman, third son of Edward Goodman of Ruthin. He died 17 January 1657, leaving issue three sons—1, William, of whom presently; 2, John, *s. p.*; and 3, Gabriel; and two daughters—1, Dorothy, who married 16 April 1651, John Wynn of Melai and Maenan Abbey, in Denbighshire, ancestor of the present Lord Newborough, whose third son, the Honourable Charles Henry Wynn, is the present possessor of Rug, and lord of Rug and Glyndyfrdwy. Mrs. Dorothy Wynn died

¹ *Ancient and Modern Denbigh*, p. 237.

2 March 1677, aged 41; and 2, Janet, who married Hugh Nanney of Nannau, High Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1626 and 1639.

William Salisbury, Lord of Rug and Glyndyfrdwy, was High Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1662. He died in 1677, leaving issue by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn of Mostyn, six sons—1, Owain, of whom presently; 2, John, *ob. s. p.*; 3, Gabriel; 4, Roger, *ob. s. p.*; 5, Piers, *ob. s. p.*; and 6, Lumley, and one daughter, Mary, who died *s. p.*

Owain Salisbury, the eldest son, succeeded his father as Lord of Rug and Glyndyfrdwy. He married an English lady, and joined the Church of Rome, and, dying in A.D. 1694, left issue two daughters, co-heirs—1, Elizabeth, of whom presently; and 2, Margaret, who married Richard Tracey of Cosconel, eldest son of the Hon. Robert Tracey, younger son of Robert, second Lord Viscount Tracey.

Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and co-heiress, married Rowland Pugh of Mathafarn, in Cyfeiliog, Esq., who held the lordship of Meirionydd *in capite* from the sons of Cynan ab Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. He was heir to his eldest brother, John Pugh of Mathafarn, Esq., Lord of Meirionydd and Cyfeiliog, Member of Parliament for the county of Montgomery, and second son (by Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Lloyd of Plas yn Gheiswyn, in the parish of Tal y Llyn, and of Aberllyfeni, Esq.) of William Pugh of Mathafarn, Esq., who was lineally descended from Einion ab Seisyllt of Mathafarn, Lord of Meirionydd, who bore *argent*, a lion passant *sable*, inter three fleurs de lys *gules*. Seisyllt, Lord of Meirionydd, married Annesta, sister of Edwyn ab Goronwy, Prince of Tegeingl, and was the son of Ednowain ab Eunydd ab Brochwel ab Iswallt ab Idris Arw, who, after the decease of his wife, used to spend his nights in the study of astronomy, or, perhaps more strictly speaking, astrology, for which purpose he had a cell or hut erected on the summit of a mountain near Dol Gelli, which, from this circum-

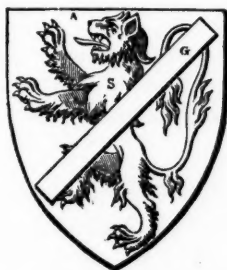
stance, has been called ever since Cadair Idris.¹ This chieftain Idris was the son of Clydno ab Ynyr Farforwch, son of Gwyddno Garanhir, Prince of Cantref-y-Gwaelod or the Lowland Cantref, which was inundated by the sea in A.D. 516, and now forms the present Bay of Cardigan. This most probably was caused by the gradual sinking of the coast, which enabled the waves of the Atlantic to burst through the embankment. This gradual sinking of the coast is still going on, as is well known by the owners of estates lying between the estuary of the Dyfrdwy river and the Promontory of Gogarth, now called the Great Orme's Head. In the churchyard of Abergelau is the grave of a man whose tombstone records that he lived three miles due north of that village, which is now within a mile of the sea.

Elizabeth had issue by her husband, Rowland Pugh, one son, William Pugh Salisbury, who died *s. p.*, and two daughters—Maria Charlotte, of whom presently, and Elizabeth Margaretta, who was baptised April 24, A.D. 1724, and died unmarried.

Maria Charlotte, heiress of Rug and Mathafarn and lady of Rug, Glyndyfrdwy, Meirionydd, and Cyfeiliog, was baptised September 7, A.D. 1721. She married Thomas Pryse of Gogerddan, in the county of Cardigan, Esq., High Sheriff for Merionethshire in 1740, and M.P. for Cardiganshire in 1743. He died May 21, A.D. 1745, leaving issue one son, John Pugh Pryse of Gogerddan, Esq., who was aged seventeen at the death of his father. John Pugh Pryse was M.P. for Cardiganshire and Merionethshire, and died unmarried in 1774, in the lifetime of his mother, who sold the Mathafarn estate and the lordship of Cyfeiliog to Sir W. W. Wynn of Wynnstay, Bart. She married, secondly, the Rev. John Lloyd, and died August 26, A.D. 1780, aged 59, and was buried at Corwen, where a monument is erected to her memory. At her death, the representation of the lords of Rug and Glyndyfrdwy devolved upon Thomas, first Lord Newborough, as senior co-heir, but

¹ Lewys Dwnn, vol. i, p. 295.

by a will which she was said to have made on her death-bed, Rug and the other estates of the family went to Edward William Vaughan, Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, who took the name of Salusbury, and built the present house of Rug. He was the second son of Sir Robert Howel Vaughan of Nannau and Hengwrt, Bart., and died without issue in Sicily in 1807, leaving Rug to his younger brother, Gruffydd ab Howel Vaughan, Lieut.-Colonel of the Merionethshire Militia and constable of Harlech Castle, who died unmarried in 1848. He left Rug to his nephew, Sir Robt. William Vaughan of Nannau and Ystum Colwyn, Bart., who married Frances, eldest daughter of Edward Lloyd of Rhagad, in Glyndyfrdwy, Esq., and died without issue April 29, A.D. 1859, leaving Rug to the Hon. Charles Henry Wynn of Glynllifon, third son of the present Lord Newborough, the rightful heir.



PENTREF MORGAN IN THE MANOR OF DUDLESTON YN
Y WAUN.

(*Harl. MS. 2299; Add. MS. 9865.*)

Hwfa ab Iorwerth ab Howel ab Owain ab Bleddyn ab Owain Brogyntyn=

Iorwerth=Gwerfyl, d. of Madog ab Iorwerth ab Madog ab Rhirid Flaidd

David=Margaret, d. of Madog Goch ab Madog ab Cynwrig ab Heilin
of Pentref Heilin, ab Trahaiarn ab Iddon, lord of Duddleston.

*Argent, a chevron inter three boars' heads couped gules,
tusked or, and langued azure*

Gruffydd=Margaret, d. of Y Badi ab Howel ab Ieuan Fychan ab Ieuan Gethin ab Madog Cyffyn. Margaret's brother, Philip ap Y Badi, was of Gwern Haelad, in the parish of Overton, and ancestor of the Philippses of that place

Madog=Isabel, d. and heiress of David ab Einion ab Ednyfed Ddu ab Iorwerth ab Goronwy Ddu ab Morgan of Pentref Morgan, ab Iddon, lord of Dudleston, ab Rhys Sais, lord of Chirk, Whittington, Oswestry, Maelor Saesneg, and Nanheudwy. *Argent*, a chevron inter three boars' heads coupes *gules*, tusked *or*, and langued *azure*, for Iddon ab Rhys Sais

David of Pentref Morgan=Margaret, d. of David ab Llewelyn ab Meredydd Fychan ab Mareddydd ab Gruffydd ab Deio ab Iolyn ab Llewelyn ab Madog ab Einion ab Howel Foel of Maes-y-Groes, ab Hwfa ab Ithel Felyn, lord of lâl and Ystrad Alun John, ancestor of the Lloyds of Ebnall

John Wynn of Pentref Morgan=Elizabeth, d. of William Leigh ab Thomas Leigh

Thomas Wynn of Pentref Morgan=Emorice, d. of David ab Roger ab David ab Ienkyn ab David Fychan

Morgan Wynn=Lettice, d. of of Pentref Morgan.

J. Y. W. LLOYD, M.A., K.S.G.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON RECORDS RELATING TO LAMPETER AND CARDIGANSHIRE.

SOME years since copies were obtained from the Record Office of records relating to Lampeter and the neighbourhood, by the late Rev. Wm. Edmunds, then Head Master of the Grammar School there, who contributed an interesting series of papers on the old families of Lampeter and its neighbourhood, in the sixth and seventh volumes of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Third Series, with the intention of further illustrating the history of his locality. His intention was not, however, carried out. It was thought that on the occasion of the recent visit of the Society the contents of these

documents should be made known, for which purpose they were kindly lent by Mr. Thomas Edmunds; and so the following summary of them, with such notes as could be gathered by the writer, was made at the instance, and with the kind aid, of the Rev. Evan Jones.

1. *Charter R.*, 13 *Edward I* (1284), No. 65.

Grant, dated at Westminster, 12th June, to Rhys ap Meredith, that he and his heirs may have a market every week, on Thursday, at his manor of Lampeter in the county of Cardigan; and a fair there, of three days' duration, on the vigil, the day, and morrow, of St. Dionysius Martyr, unless such market and fair be to the injury of the neighbouring markets and fairs.

On the 28th July 1282 the King had granted to Rhys ap Meredith, in consideration of his faithful services in the late war, two commots in the land of Cardigan, namely, Mabwynion and Wynionydd, which had been given by King Henry III to Meredith ap Rhys, but of which neither he nor his son had been able to obtain seisin; and also Mallaen and Kayo, then in the King's hands, on the forfeiture of Rhys Vychan. Rhys ap Meredith's subsequent career, and execution as a rebel in 1291, are fully narrated in Mr. Bridgeman's *History of the Princes of South Wales*, p. 188 *et seq.*

2. *Patent R.*, 4 *Edward III* (1330), p. 1, m. 7.

Letters patent, dated at Kingscliff, 6 Aug., whereby, after stating that Edward, the King's father, had given to Rhys ap Griffith the town of "*Lampader calaponte Stevenē*", in South Wales, for his life, so that on his death the same town should revert to the crown (which town, by the forfeiture of the same Rhys, had fallen into the King's hands), the King, for his good services, granted the same to Edward Hakelut, to hold to him and his heirs, of the crown, by the service therefor due and accustomed for ever.

The grant by Edward II to Rhys ap Griffith was made in 1317. (Chart. R., 11 Edward II, p. 1, No. 32.) Lampeter is there called Thlanpeder Talpont Estephene. In both, therefore, we trace the origin of the present name, Lampeter pont Stephan. In comparing the two names, and bearing in mind that the scribe or clerk was generally ignorant of the Welsh language, and so rendered a word as it sounded in his ear, we may adopt Talybont rather than Calaponte as the word intended to be expressed in the name of the town.

Talybont, or Pont Stephan, was probably the original name of the town, Lampeter having been added as a distinctive prefix after the erection of a church there; for it appears from Giraldus' account that the archbishop and he passed a night in 1188 at Pons Stephani, on the way from Cardigan to the abbey of Strata Florida, and that on the morrow the archbishop, the archdeacon, and the abbots of Whitland and Strata Florida delivered addresses at Pons Stephani. It is probable that a church was built at Lampeter some time during the thirteenth century, for in the taxation of Pope Nicholas, about the year 1291, under the head of archdeaconry of Cardigan, Deanery of Sub Ayron, "*Ecclesia de Lampede £5*", occurs immediately after the entry as to the church of Llanddewi Brevi.

Rhys ap Griffith was a leading man, and played an important part in the affairs of South Wales during the reigns of Edward II and Edward III. The addition of "ap Howel" to his name in a grant of 9 Edward III, affords the means of identifying him with Rhys ap Griffith, chevalier, the deputy of Gilbert, Lord Talbot, justiciar of South and West Wales, on the occasion of the visit of the commissioners appointed to receive seisin of the Principality on behalf of the Black Prince in 1343, and as Rhys ap Griffith ap Howel, who on the same occasion did his homage as a baron by tenure at Carmarthen.¹ Dugdale refers to him as the deputy

¹ See *Arch. Camb.*, vol. ii, Fourth Series, p. 175.

justiciar of his uncle, 9th Lord Talbot, whose grandfather married Gwenllïan, daughter of Rhys Mechyll ap Rhys Gryg.¹ Although Dugdale is wrong in the degree of relationship, he affords by his reference to the Talbots a clue to the lineage of Rhys ap Griffith, who was probably the grandson of Howel ap Rhys Gryg and a cousin of Rhys ap Meredith, Lord of Drosselan, to whom Lampeter was first granted. This supposition is supported by the fact that many of the towns, castles, and lands which, by reason of Rhys ap Meredith's attainder and execution in 1291, fell into the King's hands, were from time to time granted to Rhys ap Griffith, in accordance with a practice adopted in many previous instances of restoring to a loyal Welshman the lands forfeited by his ancestor. In the 2 Edward II (1308) Rhys ap Griffith, under the style of the King's esquire (*nostro valetto*), had a grant of the Crown's rights in the vills of Lampeder Talbont Steven, Trevilan, Suylen (Silian), Nistuinam, and archdeacon's lands near Carmarthen, rendering yearly what was wont therefor during the King's pleasure.² On the occasion of the insurrection of Llewelyn ap Rhys, better known as Llewelyn Bren, and his invasion of the lands of Gilbert, the then lately deceased Earl of Clare, in the county of Glamorgan, Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and William de Montacute, were appointed to the command of the royal forces, and on the 7th February 1316 the bailiffs, ministers, and loyal subjects in Wales were informed that the King, relying on the circumspection and loyalty of Rhys ap Griffith, had assigned Rhys to choose, in the counties and parts of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Cantrefmawr, Emelyn, and Builth, all men fit for arms to proceed against Llewelyn and his accomplices, and with the aid of God put down their outbreak.³ Rhys' fidelity to the royal cause was rewarded in 1319 by a grant of lands in the commot of Maenordeilo, and

¹ See Table iii, *Princes of South Wales*, p. 187.

² *Abbr. Rot. Originalium*, vol. i, p. 162.

³ Rymer's *Fœdera*, second ed., p. 548.

the vill of Kilsayn,¹ with the water mill there, and in the year following by a grant of the demesne lands, mill rents, and services in the lordship of Llangelly, in the county of Cardigan.² He had also in the same year a grant of the office of forester of the forest of Snowdon during the King's pleasure.³ On the occasion of the rebellion of Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and his confederate barons, Rhys was directed on the 30th November 1281 to raise forces in West and South Wales to repress any rising against the royal cause⁴ and the custody of the castles of Narberth and Llandovery, and the lands and tenements in West Wales of Roger Mortimer of Chirk, then in the King's hands, on account of Roger's forfeiture, were shortly afterwards committed to his care.⁵ In the years 1285 and 1286 he had grants of the custody of the castles of Carmarthen and Llanbadarn Vawr.⁶

In order to explain the part which Rhys took in public affairs at the end of the reign of Edward II, it is well here to briefly recall a few facts. Queen Isabella went in 1285 to France, where Roger Mortimer of Wigmore was a fugitive, taking Prince Edward with her. She refused to listen to the King's entreaties for her return to England until the Despensers were banished from the kingdom. Ultimately, at the instigation of Mortimer, she landed with him and the prince in Suffolk in 1286, with a view to dethrone the King, and received the support of the Lancastrian party. The King, apprehensive of his safety, left London for Bristol, then defended by Hugh, Earl of Winchester, but on the inhabitants of the city declaring for the Queen, who shortly after arrived there, the King accompanied the younger Despenser, first to Chepstow and then to Caerphilly Castle, in the hope of getting his

¹ Kilsayn, or Cilsan, on the river Myddyfi, in the parish of Llangathen, near Llandeilo fawr.

² Patent Rolls, 13 and 14 Edward II.

⁴ Rymer's *Fœdera*, p. 905.

⁶ *Abb. Rot. Originalium*, vol. i, pp. 296, 300.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 258.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 263.

vassals of the Honor of Gloucester and his military tenants in Pembrokeshire and South Wales to rise in his defence.¹ In this emergency he again appealed on the 29th October to Rhys, to aid him with forces from Pembrokeshire and the parts adjacent. Disappointed in this hope, the King set sail for Ireland, but after beating about for a week in rough weather in the Bristol Channel, he landed at Swansea, and took refuge in Neath Abbey, whence, on the 10th November, he sent the abbot, Edward de Bohun, his nephew, Rhys ap Griffith, and two other commissioners to treat with the Queen, who meanwhile had had Prince Edward declared regent and governor of the realm in the King's absence. Their endeavours were of no avail, and on the 16th November the King's retreat near Llantrissant was discovered, and he and the younger Despenser taken prisoners to Hereford, where the Queen then was. It might reasonably be expected that Rhys, apprehensive of Mortimer, would have fled the kingdom on his royal master's death. However this may have been, he was in favour in the first year of the young King's reign, and received a grant of the manor of Penanllen, in Wales, during pleasure.²

During the first years of the young King's reign the kingdom was virtually under the rule of Mortimer, who endeavoured to enrich himself by grants of land after the manner of the younger Despenser, and remove everyone who stood in his way. The Earl of Kent, the late King's brother, was the only one who dared to dispute his will. Mortimer succeeded in making him believe the truth of the current rumour that the late King was still alive and confined in Corfe Castle, and, acting on this belief, to write a letter to his brother, assuring him of his endeavours to set him at liberty, and restore him to the throne. The Earl was arrested on his coming to the Parliament at Winchester on the 11th March 1330, and his letter having been read in

¹ Rymer's *Fædera*, vol. iv, p. 238.

² *Ibid.*, ii, p. 3.

Parliament, he was, although not by general assent, condemned to be beheaded, for designing to set a dead man at liberty. The sentence was immediately carried out. To give more colour for his proceedings, and procure credit for the sham plot, proclamations were sent to the sheriffs of counties, commanding them to arrest all who should say Edward II was still alive.¹ Alarmed by Mortimer's proceedings, Rhys ap Griffith left the kingdom. On the 8th August Mortimer obtained from the King a letter to himself, as justiciar of Wales, stating that Rhys, an adherent of the late Earl of Kent, convicted of sedition, had on that occasion withdrawn himself beyond the sea without licence, and with many other rebels and enemies of the King proposed to invade the kingdom with a large body of armed men, and that there were many in Wales, his relations and confederates, lending themselves to the same end, and directing the justiciar to arrest and imprison all who in Wales were adherents and abettors of Rhys.² The forfeiture of Rhys' lands preceded this letter, as appears by the grant of Lampeter to Edward Hakelut. Fortunately the fall and execution of Mortimer in November following rendered the King a free agent, and enabled him to restore to Rhys his estates. In the same year Rhys had a grant, during the King's pleasure, of the custody of the castle of Drosselan, the seneschalcy of Cantref Mawr, with the forest of Glyn Cothau and the farm of the towns of Drosselan and Nova villa,³ the custody of the demesne lands of Cantref Mawr, with the office of Raglot, and the custody of Carregcennen Castle, with the commot of Iscennen.⁴ In 1335 he had a further grant of the town and castle of Drosselan, the forest of Glyn Cothau, and seneschalcy of Cantref Mawr for his life.⁵ He appears

¹ Carte's *History of England*, ii, p. 403.

² Rymer's *Fœdera*, iv, p. 447.

³ Probably the new town as distinguished from the town under or within the walls of the castle.

⁴ *Abbrev. Rot. Originalium*, ii, pp. 39 and 42.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 94.

also to have recovered possession of Lampeter, for in answer to the summons of the Black Prince to show cause why he claimed cognizance of all pleas, and other manorial rights there, he produced the grant of Edward II, and received a ratification of it from the Black Prince.¹ At the time of the execution of the Prince of Wales' commission, in August 1343, he was acting as Constable of Drosselan Castle, and Deputy justiciar of West and South Wales. He accompanied the Commissioners to Builth, of which, by their direction, he took the temporary custody. After this we lose sight of him, unless he may be recognised as Rhys ap Griffith who in 1355 married Joan, daughter of Philip de Somerville, and so became entitled, in her right, to one half of the manors of Great Benton and Stannington, in the county of Northumberland.²

3. *Inq. ad quod Damnum.* 5 Edward III (1311), No. 13.

Writ, dated at York, 15 March, directing Roger Mortimer, Justiciar of Wales, to inquire by a jury whether or not it would be to the King's loss or prejudice that William de Knoville be allowed to grant his manor of Llyswen, in the county of Cardigan, held, as it was said, of the King in chief, to John de Coumbe and Isabella his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, by the services therefor due and accustomed; and also to inquire how, by what service, and in what manner, the same manor was held of the crown in chief, how much it was worth yearly, and whether any and what lands and tenements remain to the same William besides the same manor.

The inquisition in execution of this writ, taken at Carmarthen on the Sunday next after the Annunciation of the Virgin, before the Justiciar and a jury, whose names are given, states that it is not to the King's loss or prejudice to allow William de Knoville to grant to the said John de Coumbe and Isabella his wife, and the

¹ *Placita de quo Warranto*, 13 Edward III.

² *Abbrev. Rot. Originalium*, ii, p. 236.

heirs of their bodies, the said manor; and that the said manor is held of the King in chief by the service of a caparisoned horse at the King's castle of Llanbadarn, in time of war, in Wales, namely, for the three first days from the time of the summons to do the service at the tenant's expense, and after at the King's pay, as long as the King pleases, while the war lasts; and that the manor is worth yearly ten marcs, and that no lands or tenements belong to the said William besides the said manor.

William de Knoville appears to have inherited this manor from his ancestor, John de Knoville, to whom it was granted by King Edward I.

4. *Patent R.*, 15 *Richard II*, p. 2, m. 38 (1391).

Letters patent, dated at Westminster, 1st December, directed to Rothergh ap Ievan, being a grant from the crown in consideration of £200 to be paid into the King's Exchequer at Cardigan by Rhydderch ap Ievan Lloyd, whose name appears in the Gogerddan pedigree (Meyrick's *Cardiganshire*, p. 397), of all the inheritance formerly of Tudor ap Grono in the county of Cardigan, namely, the lordship of Cellan, with its appurtenances, in the commot of Mabwynyon, and all the lands and tenements formerly of the same Tudor, in Rhydonnen in the commot of Pervedd, and in Llwyd wrthlle Yvan in the commot of Creuddyn, with the appurtenances, which fell to the crown as an escheat on the death of the same Tudor without issue, to hold to Rhydderch and his heirs, of the crown, according to the laws and customs of those parts, by the services therefor due and accustomed, as freely and fully as the same Tudor held the same, subject to a condition for the return of the £200 if the same lands and tenements were recovered against the same Rhydderch or his heirs, and their title so annulled.

Tudor ap Grono, who assumed the title of Sir Tudor ap Grono, and his brothers Howel and Griffith, appear to have inherited the lordship and lands mentioned in

this grant from their father, Grono ap Tudor, and they did their homage for them in 6 Edward III (1332).¹ Tudor ap Grono died in 1367, and was succeeded in the estate of Penmynydd, in Anglesey, by his eldest son Grono, who died in 1381 (5 Richard II), leaving Tudor, his son and heir, a minor; whereupon the crown entered into the receipt of the rents of the Anglesey estate on account of Tudor's minority, as appears from an extract from the receiver's account printed in Mr. J. Williams' "Penmynydd and the Tudors" (*Arch. Camb.*, xv, p. 291, Third Series). The minor appears, therefore, to be the person referred to in the letters patent as Tudor ap Grono, on whose death, without issue, the Cardiganshire property fell into the hands of the crown. The Rev. Canon Williams of Rhydycroesau, in a letter (*Arch. Camb.*, v, p. 145, Third Series) states that Grono left an only daughter, Morvydd, who married William ap Gruffydd ap Gwilim of Penrhyn. Mr. J. Williams, in his paper before referred to (p. 379), says that all the ordinary pedigrees confirm this statement, and that they had no son, but that recent research makes it probable that Tudor was Morfydd's brother. He says also that Morfydd and her husband lived at Penmynydd while his father possessed Penrhyn. The letters patent establish the fact that Tudor had died without issue in or before 1391. Mr. Williams' supposition that through this Tudor, whom he identifies with Tudor Vychan, came the family of Tudor of Penmynydd, falls to the ground. Tudor Vychan was probably the son of William ap Griffith and Morvydd, as stated in the Penmynydd pedigrees. Why the Anglesey estates did not pass as an escheat to the crown as well as the Cardiganshire property, is a matter difficult to account for.

5. *Pat. R. Edward IV*, p. 2, m. 17.

These letters patent are a confirmation of the liberties granted to the burgesses of Llanbadarn Vawr, which

¹ *Abbrev. Rot. Originalium*, 6 Edward III, R. 32.

are set out in the confirmation (Patent R., Henry VIII, p. 2), very imperfectly printed in the Appendix to Meyrick's *Cardiganshire*. The first charter, 6 Edward I, will be found among the *Original Documents* printed in the present number of the Journal.

R. W. B.

HISTORICAL MSS. COMMISSION.

(Continued from p. 233.)

MISS CONWAY GRIFFITH'S CARREGLWYD MSS.

"(No. 190.) 30 July 1605. 'A True Coppie of a Rent-rowle of his Ma^{ties} cheofe Rents within the jurisdiction of the Late Abbote of the late dissolved monasterie of St. Marie at Conway, within the seuerall Townships of Vilheldress, Cornwy Lys, Treveibion, Madlog, and Leunzmynyth, co. Anglesey.'

"(No. B. 309.) 4th of Feb. 1607. Special pardon, in consideration of 40s. paid to the King's farm, by virtue of letters patent of Elizabeth the late Queen, to Owen Holland, of the alienation, without license from the said Queen, whereby the said Owen, 8 Aug. 38 Eliz., acquired from Henry Bagnall, Knt., the half of the township of Skeyviocke, which is held *in capite* of the crown; with further grant to the said Owen and his heirs for ever of the said half of the said township, to be held by the ancient and usual services. The great seal attached to this charter is perfect.

"(No. 753.) 12 Feb. 1608. Copy of the commission, under the great seal, to John Herbert, Knt., authorising and requiring him to survey and value the timber, trees, and small wood, living or dead, on the King's lands in co. Carnarvon; and to return the particulars of the survey and estimate to the Barons of the Exchequer at or before the octaves of Michaelmas next to come.

"(No. C. 111.) 10 June 1608. Indenture of agreement between Catherine Moyle of Llanvaythly, co. Anglesey, 'gentlewoman, widow and late wife of John Winne Owen of Llanvaythly aforesaid, gentleman', of the one part, and John Griffith of London, Esq., 'secretarie to the right honorable the Earle of Northampton', of the other part; whereby the said Catherine Moyle conveys to the said John Griffith certain lands and waste in the town of Clegroke, *alias* Cleyrog, of the commote of Tallabollion, co. Anglesey, being part of the Principality of North

Wales, to have and to hold the same for threescore years from Michaelmas 1621, under and in accordance with the letters patent whereby Queen Elizabeth, on 2 March in the fortieth year of her reign, granted the premises for the said term to Nicholas Morgan and Thomas Horne, pages of her chamber. The instrument concludes with the mark (for signature) of Catherine Moyle.

"(No. 90.) 13 June 1608. Appointment made by Sir John Herbert, Knt., one of the King's Secretaries and Privy Council, by virtue of a special commission directed to him under the seal of the Court of Exchequer, and dated 15 February last past, of Sir John Wynne, Knt.; Sir William Glynne, Knt.; John Bodvel, Esq.; William Glynne, Esq.; Robert Gruffyth, Gent.; and Hugh Owen, Gent., to survey and value the King's timber, trees and coppices, in the county of Caernarvon, as well all 'trees which are tymber as other great trees which are no tymber, and also all dead and decayed trees and all singular his majesties coppices', in his 'forests, chases, parkes and landes, as well in his majesty owne handes and possessions as in the possession' of his farmers and tenants in the said county; with instructions to certify to the said Sir John Herbert, Knt., the survey, number, marks, and valuation of the said timber trees, etc., at or before 1 October next to come, so that the same may be certified into the Court of Exchequer in accordance with the requirements of the aforesaid commission.

"(No. 750.) The humble petition of Robert Griffith, Gentleman, to Robert Earle of Salisbury, Lord High Treasurer of England, praying for payment for work done by the petitioner during the previous summer, at the order of Mr. Secretary Herbert, in surveying and valuing His Majesty's woods in Merioneth and Carnarvon. No date.

"(No. B. 275.) Three writs stitched together. 1, commission, 10 Nov. 16, Jac. I, for Thomas Holland, Esq., to be High Sheriff of Anglesey during pleasure; 2, mandate, 10 Nov., 6 Jac. I, to the King's lieges in Anglesey to aid and assist the said Thomas Holland, Esq., in all matters pertaining to his shrievalty of the said county; 3, writ to Thomas Holland, Esq., 10 Nov. 7, Jac. I, on the appointment, during pleasure, of his successor in the said office of Sheriff of Anglesey, directing him to deliver to William Owen, Esq., the newly appointed Sheriff, all rolls, writs, and memoranda pertaining to the office.

"(No. 436.) 1610. The petition of John Roberts of co. Anglesey, to the King's Chief Justices of the Great Sessions of Anglesey, charging Henry Lloyd, Esq., with the abduction of his wife, and with a design to marry his (the said Lloyd's)

daughter to the petitioner's son and heir. Also the answer of Henry Lloyd, who traverses all the petitioner's assertions with direct counter-statements.

"(No. B. 140.) 6 July 1611. Fine levied in the Court of Great Session, co. Anglesey, at Beaumaris, before Richard Barker, Esq., the King's Justice of the said Court, between Robert Holland, plaintiff, and William Hampton, deforciant, in respect of a messuage, a cottage, and a garden, with appurtenances, in Beaumaris, whereby the said William, the deforciant, acknowledges the right of the said messuage, etc., to be in the said William the plaintiff, and executes release and quitclaim in respect to his title thereto.

"(No. C. 254.) 10 Sept. 1611. Lease to farm for twenty-one years, in consideration of £7 : 6 : 8 paid before the sealing of the indenture, by Lewis Gruffith ap Llein of Tre Ednyved, co. Anglesey, yeoman, and Richard Lewis Gruffith of Caernether, son of the said Lewis, to Robert Gruffith of Nantwych in the same county, of a messuage and tenement of lands in Caernether, at an annual rent of 6*d.*, to be paid at every feast of All Saints in the said term, 'for and in the name of all maner of rentes, presentes, dueties, and services'.

"(No. B. 277.) 20 Aug. 1612. Indenture of agreement between Gruffith ap Rees ap David ap Rees of Soughtyn, co. Flint, Gentleman, of the first part; Edward ap William ap Howel of Gwesany in the same county, Gentleman, of the second part; and Gruffith ap Edward ap William of Gwesany aforesaid, Gentleman, and son and heir apparent of the said Edward; whereby (in consideration of a marriage to be had and solemnised between Gruffith ap Edward ap William, and Jane verch Gruffith, daughter of the aforementioned Gruffith ap Rees, and also in consideration of 'marriage money hereinafter expressed') the said Edward ap William ap Howel conveys to Gruffith ap Edward ap William the tenement whereon the said Edward ap William ap Howel now dwelleth in Gwesany, co. Flint, in trust for the said Edward ap William for life, and then to the use of the said Gruffith ap Edward for life, with remainder in tail to the issue of the said Gruffith ap Edward and Jane. After providing for numerous contingencies, the indenture sets forth the following stipulations and concessions: 'And the said Edward ap William for him and his, etc., etc., doth couenaunte and graunte to and with the said Gruffith ap Edward and his, etc., etc., that he the said Edward shall during his natural life fynd, mayntaine, and keepe the said Gruffith ap Edward, Jane his wief, and such children as the sayd Gruffith ap Edward and Jane shall lawfully beget between them during the said terme, with meat, drinke,

howse roome, fire, candle, beddinge, washeinge, wringing, apparelle, and all other necessaries befitting their degrees and callinge, excepte apparell only of the said Jane during the said term, which the said Edward is not to fynd; and the said Gruffith, in consideracion of the maintenaunce and fyndyng of hym and of hys said wief and children duringe the saide terme, is to worke and labour as a labourer vnto the said Edward, for him and at his commaundemente, and also the said Jane to labour and worke when she is theire vnto lawfully required by the said Edward or his wief during the said terme.

"(Note A. 173.) Last day of February 1614. Warrant to Thomas Holland, Esq., captain of the trained band of the hundred of Tindeathwy, co. Anglesey, to train his company and complete its efficiency.

"(No. 920.) Letter from Richard Boulton to his friend Thomas Holland, Esq., 'captaine of the trayned band within the hundred of Tindaethwy', begging the captain to excuse the bearer, David Morris, at the next muster day, for failing to appear with the 'calis compleate furnisht', to which he has been cessed, and with which he will, on the writer's guarantee, be provided by the muster-day after the next muster. No date.

"(No. A. 197.) 21 June 1614. Copy of a decree in Chancery in the cause between Sir Edward Herbert, Knt., and others, plaintiffs, and Peter Gruff, Esq., defendant, touching the title to the manor of Penrhyn, and other manors and lands in North Wales. Decree for the plaintiffs.

"9th of March 1614. Copy of the King's licence, given under his signet at Westminster, to the Bishop of Bangor, exempting him from attendance at the Parliament summoned for the fifth day of April, in consideration of the Prelate's age and infirmity of body, which make it impossible for him to travel without danger to his health; on condition that the Bishop sends his proxy, in convenient time, to some competent person who may speak and vote for him in the said Parliament.

"(No. 603.) October 1614. Tallabollion. 'Muster booke of the trained bands of the said hundred.' Neatly written, and almost perfect.

"(No. 642.) Paper roll, much injured by moth, of seventeen long slips, entitled 'Tallabollion'. 'The Muster Booke of y^e same hundred made vpp in October 1614.' The book opens with the list of officers, viz., 'Hugh Owen, chef-captaine; Hugh Bulkeley, lieutenant; John Gruffith, auncient; John ap Hugh, Rowland Owen, and Richard Gruffith, serjeants; Robert Jonas, drommer.' The record gives the names, degree, and various arms, of every soldier of the force, the entire strength of which was 237 men,

i.e., 8 officers, 88 'armemen' (10 gentlemen targetiers, 22 men furnished with corselets and pikes, 52 men with 'unarmed pikes', 5 billmen), and 141 'shottmen' (59 musquetiers, 82 caliverers or 'small shottmen').

"No. 10.) 16 April 1615. Grant from James I, for himself and his heirs, to John Griffith, his heirs and assigns, in perpetuity, of the fishery and liberty of fishing in Aber Allow, *alias* Aberalaw, in and through the river and water called Avon Alow and Aberalaw, in the hundred of Tallabollion, co. Anglesea; subject to a yearly rent from the grantee, his heirs, and assigns, to the crown of 2s. 4d.

"(No. 11.) 11 July 1616. 'Collections out of diuerse Recordes in the Courte of Augmentation concerning Caernether and Aberalaw, and other thinges in Anglisey.' The notes of this collection relate to matters *temp.* Henry V, VI, and VIII.

"(No. 14.) 11 August 1616. 'A collection of the estate of those five welleys and hamlett of land in Aberallaw, purchased of his ma^{tie} by John Griffith.'

"(No. 621.) Tallabolion, 25 Sept. 1616. 'A True Enrowlment of the Trained Band of Souldiours of the said hundred of Tallabolion, now vnder the Leadinge of Hugh Owen.' Paper roll much injured by moth.

"(No. C. 322.) 18 Feb. 1617. 'Schedule of annuell rentes of Rice Robertes, late decessed, with a schedule of debts due to the executors of the same Rice Robertes, whose rent-roll did not exceed xii $\frac{1}{2}$ 5s.'

"(No. C. 332.) 3 August 1618. Memorandum of the articles of 'houshold stuffe implementes and vtisensiles' belonging to Hugh ap Robert, Owen ap Robert, and their sisters, 'sould at Bodwine for the somme of thirteene shillings and fourpence', with a schedule of other goods and live stock sold at the house in Fretmell. This schedule mentions 'two ould fetherbeddes, a blankett, and a peece of a blankett, for xxxvs., a coult for xliiis. viiid., another coult for iiii $\frac{1}{2}$ iiis. viiid., a nagg for xxxvis.'

"(No. A. 182.) 3 August 1619. Warrant from deputy-lieutenants, co. Anglesey, to the High Constables of the hundred of Tyndaethwy to cause the petty constables of certain parishes in the said hundred to apprehend certain underwritten persons guilty of default in respect to cessment for arms for the service of the trained band, or guilty of absenting themselves unlawfully from the musters of the company; with further orders to put the delinquents of the first named kind in prison until the arms charged upon them shall be furnished, and to keep the delinquents of second sort in gaol for ten days.

"(No. A. 81.) Three discoloured and much worn sheets of

paper, containing some of the articles of accusation against the Bishop of Bangor, who is charged with celebrating the marriage of persons within the prohibited degrees, with extorting money from persons in his jurisdiction, with uttering 'slanderous and intollerable speeches' against men of station and honour, with 'stopping burials and casting out seates from the church of Bangor', with 'suffering the cathedral church to fall into decay', with being a 'common striker of men and women', with extorting exorbitant fees for letters of orders, with giving exemptions from His Majesty's military service to 'such persons as are neither his menial servants nor have any relation vnto him', and with uttering 'wicked execrations'. One of the accusations is that 'in his last convocation, in 1624, in mense Novembris, he did extenuat thauctority of the judges of assize, calling them justices or petty judges; and also calling the gentry of the country generally his vyllaynes, more particularly Sir William Williams, Barronett, by name; and.....also he called the Dean of Bangor sturdy knave at his chapter.' Another article charges him with a violent assault on 'the dean's wief of Bangor, whom he thumped in the brest, being great with chyld, insomuch that she was in daunger of her lif, and like to myscarry'; and also on Mrs. Hallowes, 'whom he likewyse did beate'. It does not appear by whom, or for whose information, these articles were drawn. No date.¹

"(No. A. 178.) 4 May 1621. Warrant signed by deputy-lieutenants, co. Anglesey, to Thomas Holland, Esq., captain of the trained band of Tindaithwy, to muster and train his company.

"(No. A. 181.) 1 Aug. 1621. Warrant to Thomas Holland, Esq., captain of the trained band of the commot of Tindaithwy, to return to the undersigned deputy-lieutenants 'an exacte liste and roule of the names of all the persons charged with armes, and also what armes euerie of them stand charged with, with theire seuerall defects, and the names of all the persons' trained

¹ The Bishop in 1624 was Lewis Bailey, D.D. (1616-31), best known as the author of *The Practice of Piety*, which had in 1734 reached its fifty-ninth edition, and been translated into Welsh under the title of *Ymarfer Duwioldeb*, passing through many editions, and also into French. This seems in strange contrast to the charge of the MS. Williams (*Eminent Welshmen*) states that "15th July 1621 he was committed to the Fleet Prison; but the charge against him was not known, though it has been supposed to have had some reference to Prince Henry's marriage with the Infanta of Spain. He was, however, very soon liberated." The articles appear to belong to a later period. Could it be that they indicate the real grounds of his imprisonment?—EDITOR.

in the band; and also of persons insufficiently charged, or not at all charged, in the commot with arms.

"(No. 795.) 29 Oct. 1621. 'An inventorie of the goodes, catelles, and chatelles, of Rowland Owen ap Hugh ap Jenr, gentleman, decessed.'

"(No. B. 280.) 6 Nov. 1622, Jac. I. Commission for Thomas Holland, Esq., to be Sheriff of co. Anglesey during pleasure. A portion of the great seal remains attached to this parchment.

"(No. 628.) List of articles, twenty-four in number, 'to be inquired of for the hospitall and schoole of Ruthin' by the Commissioner appointed by the Lord Bishop of Bangor to visit the said hospital and school, together with the answers to the said articles. No date.

"(No. 799.) Jane Stoddart's account of moneys spent for and at her master's funeral, containing these items: 'To three strange men that tooke speciall paines in bringing home the corps, 7s. 6d.; for the children to offer, 11s. 6d.; to two poore people that received the almes over the corps, 2s.' No date.

"(No. A. 180.) 22 Nov. 1624. Warrant signed by Richard Bulkley, William Owen, and William Griffith, deputy-lieutenants, co. Anglesey, to Sir Thomas Holland, Knt., captain of the trained foot-band in the commot of Tindaithwy, to muster and train his foot-band at some convenient place within the commote, on the 3rd day of next December, and to observe accompanying orders for maintaining the efficiency of the company.

"(No. A. 174.) 19 July 1625. A muster-roll of the 'trained bandemen of the hundred of Tindaethy.'

"(No. 610.) 17 Aug. 1625. Letter addressed by Richard Bulkely, William Griffith, and Rowland Whyte, to Sir Thomas Holland, Knt., captain of the trained bands of foot in the hundred of Tindaithwy, reflecting on the defective equipment and discipline of the said force, and requiring him, in the King's name, to take measures for raising it to proper efficiency.

"(No. A. 519.) 27 Nov. 1627. 'A note of some writeings concernge my owne estate'. The catalogue (in the handwriting of John Griffith, Lord Northampton's secretary) opens with mention of 'My Letters Patentes of Caernether, dat. 12 Martii A^o 11 Jacobi, with the assignment from Mr Protherek and Mr Tobie Mathew.'

"(No. 879.) 17 Feb. 1628. A schedule endorsed by Mr. John Griffith, 'A brief note taken out of the letters patentes of the kinges majesties landes in Anglesey, lately purchased by the Londoners.'

"(No. C. 302.) 13th of May 1629. The last will of Arthur Williams of Llanbadrick, co. Anglesey. A good specimen of the

several wills of the same period, in the Carreglwyd collection. The testator bequeathes "towards the reparacioun of the cathedral church of Bangor, *xiii*d.; towards the reparacioun of the church of Llanbadricke, *vs*.; to be devided betweene the poore of the parish of Llanbadricke yerely during the term of a hundred and one yeares now next ensuing, the sum of *vis. viii*d.', out of the issues of certain messuages; to his 'nephew Arthur ap Richard Williams, 'one feather [bedd with the furniture and appurtenances thereto belonging]'; and to his niece, Ann Williams, 'one feather bedd with the furniture and appurtenances thereto belonging.'

"(No. C. 314.) 12th of Oct. 'The accountes of Thomas Holland, esquier, one of the executours of the last will of Mr. Daniel Bulkeley, of all such of the late debtes of the said Daniel (appearinge in his debte bookes) as came to the handes of the said Thomas.'

"(No. 16.) 4 Aug. 1630.) 'A note of y^e sevyrrall demises of y^e fishing of y^e ryuer of Alow, since the sixt yeare of Henry y^e Eight.' 1. Grant during pleasure from Henry VIII, in the sixth year of his reign, to John ap Rees ap Howell, at the yearly rent of 4*d*. 2. Grant during pleasure by Henry VIII, in the sixth year of his reign, to John Trelam, at a yearly rent of 2*s*. 3. Grant for a term of years by the same king, in the fifteenth year of his reign, to the said John Trelam, at a yearly rent of 2*s*. 4*d*. 4. Grant by lease by Queen Elizabeth, in the fourth year of her reign, to John Moyle, at the same rent, which lease continued till the fishery was granted to John Griffith.

"(No. 58.) Rough draft of John Griffith's petition in the Court of the Exchequer, praying Henry, Viscount Maundevile, the Lord High Treasurer, Sir Fulke Grevile, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Knight, the Lord Chief Baron, and the other barons of the said court, to grant a writ of subpœna, to be directed to John Lewis, Esq., David ap Owen, and William ap Robert (who have invaded the orator's fishery of Averalaw), commanding them to appear in the Court of Exchequer, to discover what grant or conveyance of right they or any of them have in the said fishery, and to abide by their lordships' decision on the matter in dispute.

"(No. 723.) 5 Sept. 1630. Letter from the minister and churchwardens of Amwewh (Amlwch) to Dr. William Griffith, chancellor of Bangor, rendering an account of the manner in which they have distributed (in accordance with the chancellor's direction) amongst the deserving poor of the parish the sum of fifty shillings, 'being a commutation of a penance enjoyned by the chancellor upon Richard Parrey, gent., of the said parish, for fornication by him committed.'

"(No. 680.) Oct. 1631. Written order for 'Hugh ap Robert of Rythin, joiner, to make and set up in the cathedrall church of St. Asaph before Christmas next the following particulars:—1. A pulpit of wainscot of 4 ft. in height and breadth, with a desk on three sides and a botom of boards upon 4 ft. in height. 2. A seate in length 8 ft., in breadth 4 ft., wainscotted behind, in height 8 ft., before 4 ft., with a wainscott couering ouer all, supported with two fair turn'd pillars, a chair in the middle of the seate and a faire deske before. 3. Seates about the church 26 yards, all with turn'd frames. 4. Of wainscott 12 yards, to bee sett behind the seates that shall be above the stepps that goe to the communion table, and also behind the communion board. The wainscott hee is to make for 2s. the yarde, and the rest for 20 nobles, whereof he hath receaued 5 Oct. 1631, before-hand, 3*li*.' Underwritten is Hugh ap Robert's receipt for '3*li* more, 24 Dec. 1631.'

"(No. A. 770.) 14 Feb. 1634. Letter from Tho. Williams, a lawyer of Lincoln's Inn, to his client, Sir Thomas Holland of Berowe, co. Anglesey, about matters of legal business. 'I will,' says the writer, 'meete you att Bridgenorth, where the sises are nowe kept, the sixteenth of March, and my lord chiefe baron rides that circuite nowe with Mr. Justice Jones . . . for counsell you have Mr. Sergeant Heath, Mr. Platt, Mr. Charles Johnes.'

"(No. 611.) 3 March 1634. Letter from Garter King-at-arms: 'I vnderstand that you doe challenge vnto yo^r selfe and give for yo^r armes the coate of Holland Duke of Exeter, w^{ch} I suppose you would not doe but vpon good ground, yet because I am ignorant by what title you assume the same, I desire you betwixt this and the next terme to send me yo^r claime and dissent, that I may accordingly be resolued whether they doe of right appertaine vnto you or not, of w^{ch} I request you not to faile for auoyding of yo^r further trouble and charge. Soe I rest your louinge friend John Borough, Garter Principall King-at-Armes. From the Office of Armes next Doctor's Commons, in London, 3 March 1634.'

"(No. C. 67.) 31 May 1634. Bill of complaint in the court of the council for the Marches of Wales, by Thomas Williams, clerk, against Sir Thomas Holland of Berowe, and Hugh Williams, William Thomas, William ap Evan ap Moris of Eskiviog, Lewis Thomas of Caerwen, William Probert of Caerwen, who have interrupted the plaintiff in the exercise of his right of common of pasture and common of turbary in the townships of Eskiviog and Tregarneth, co. Anglesey.

"(No. C. 61.) Copy of the answer of the defendants to the above bill of complaint. No date.

"(No. C. 64.) 27 June 1635. Letter of congratulation by a writer (whose name has been removed from the moth-eaten sheet of paper) to Sir Thomas Holland of Berrowe, beginning with these words, 'Dear Sir Thomas, I am heartily glade to heare y^e your adversaries haue fayled there purpose of troblinge you aboute your vndowted coate of armes.'

"(No. C. 308.) 9 March 1634. 'A true and perfecte inventory of all such goodes, catells, chattells, and creditt of Rees ap Mathewe, late of Llangeinwen, co. Anglesey, and in the diocese of Bangor, deceased, intestate, as remayne as yett unadministered by Elizabeth Griffith, his late wief and his administratrix.'

"(No. B. 292.) 25 November 1635. Certificate on illuminated vellum, under the signature and seal of John Borough, Knt., Garter Principal King of Arms, that Sir Thomas Holland of Berrow, co. Anglesey (whose right to bear for his arms *azure*, a lion rampant gardant between five fleur de lys *argent*, has been challenged, on the ground that the said arms belong properly to the family of Holland, sometime Duke of Exetér), has demonstrated his descent from Hockin alias Roger Holland, who lived *temp.* Edward III, and has furthermore demonstrated that the said arms have been borne by divers gentlemen, his kinsmen, being descendants of the said Hockin. In regard for which demonstrations, and also for the unquestionable gentility of Sir Thomas Holland (who, besides being dignified with knighthood, is a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant of his county), it is further certified that the said principal king-at-arms has declared the said Sir Thomas Holland and his heirs entitled to bear the said arms.

"(No. 836.) 8 June 1636. Letter signed by the archbishop, authorising the son of the late Bishop of Bangor to receive from the clergy of that diocese a tenth, granted by way of benevolence to the said bishop towards his expenses in repairing the church of Bangor, the money to be spent in carrying out the late bishop's intentions respecting the cathedral.

"(No. A. 319.) 30 Aug. 1636. 'An elegie vpon the much lamented death of the vertuous gentlewoman, Mrs. Margaret Lewis, who decessed the 30th of August, 1636. Composed by her poorest servaunt, who unfeignedly laments her death.' The following lines of the poem show what district of the island of Anglesey was supposed to be most familiar with the lady's virtues:—

'Mourne, Llyvon, mourne, for thou, alas! hast lost
Thy hopeful mistress; neyther canst thou boast
Of anything but grieve since she is gone
Who was thy dearest and thy onely one.'

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARCHÆOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS.

CARNARVONSHIRE ANTIQUITIES.

SIR,—Since leaving Lampeter and our successful Meeting there, I have been revisiting some of the antiquities of Carnarvonshire.

1. Dinas Dinorwig.—I am sorry to find that the very interesting and characteristic gateway is quite gone. Probably the farmer or the agent of the estate found the stones convenient for building some wall upon the farm. Unfortunately there is a farmhouse closely adjoining this curious work, and the large stones used in it are always in especial danger. The number of these stones is now much less than it was formerly, and the characteristic feature of the place is disappearing. This is very much to be deplored, as it was one of the best examples of what I consider as the second oldest type of forts in Wales.

2. Dinas Ty-Du.—Professor Rhys informs me that this is the name by which the "Cyclopean" fort above New Llanberis is known to such of the people as have any distinctive name for it. On the Ordnance Map it is only called "Dinas". The adjunct "Ty-Du" is derived from the name of the nearest farm, which is situated just below it. It, as you know, belongs to the third type of forts, a class including Tre'r Ceiri and Braich-y-Dinas on Pen-Maen-Mawr. I think that this place and the curious "Cashell" adjoining it are safe from injury. The little walling that remains, and also the "cashell", have been untouched for many years.

3. Caer-Carreg-y-Fran.—This place, situated upon a hill just over the village of Cwm-y-Glo, is also uninjured. It belongs to the same class as the Dinas last mentioned, and the interesting pieces of ancient walling are as perfect as when I first saw them many years since. Their antiquity seems certain, as they are backed by walls of at least 6 feet in thickness; also two of the hut-circles noticed by the late Rev. H. Longueville Jones may be easily traced.

4. Professor Rhys directed my attention to Cwm-Dwythwch, the hollow in the north-west side of the mountain called Moel Eilio. He had been told that there were ancient remains there. In company with Professor Cowell of Cambridge I have carefully examined that very boggy hollow, favoured by a few dry days which had partially drained the bogs. On the north-east side of the lake in that Cwm we found six of what are called by some English antiquaries "giants' graves". The Welsh have no name for them, and even say that they are remains of ancient cultivation. In this last idea we cannot agree with them. We have examined such mounds here and on part of Snowdon, where there is no trace of cultivation.

Nor has the land near them been cleared of stones, and manifestly disturbed by the plough or spade, as I have always found it to have been where elevated spots on the mountains have been cultivated in very ancient times. I believe that there is no difficulty in identifying such spots wherever they exist, and they are not uncommon.

These so-called "giants' graves" are slightly elevated mounds surrounded and, as it were, supported by large stones, similarly to the embankments of the forts of the second class. They are always about 24 ft. long and 15 ft. broad, and are usually rendered very plain by being covered with a different kind of vegetation from that found on the surrounding wet stony ground. At the head of the cwm, close under the mountain, there is a hut circle, measuring about 12 ft. by 9 ft. Its interior is lower than the surrounding land, and the inside of its wall is about 4 ft. high. Near to this house there is an oblong enclosure, bounded by stones, concerning the use of which we were unable to form any reasonable opinion. It is 60 ft. long by 15 ft. in width or thereabouts. We recommend it to the attention of others. On the north-western side of the lake are found three, or probably five "giants' graves."

These so-called "giant's graves" are well deserving of a careful examination with the spade and pick. Such a thorough examination, under the superintendence of some competent person, would probably show if they really are the tombs of ancient chiefs. We might expect to find the bones and probably the weapons and ornaments of the person deposited therein, and even discover something giving a clue to their age. In examining places such as these, much care has to be taken not to mistake modern heaps of stones, formed in partially clearing the land, and rude buildings erected as sheepfolds, for ancient remains. At first sight, there is often much apparent similarity between them.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that these notes may be considered as of some little interest by my friends of the Cambrian Archæological Association. I therefore send them to you, although I have not got the *Archæologia Cambrensis* to consult as to what is there said concerning the forts which I have recently visited.

I am, dear Mr. Editor, yours very truly,

CHARLES C. BABINGTON.

Llanberis, Sept. 11, 1878.

MONUMENTAL EFFIGY OF WILLIAM DE BREWSA, BISHOP OF LLANDAFF.

SIR,—I am happy to learn, from a communication from the Dean of Llandaff, that this effigy has not been mutilated in the manner mentioned by me at the Carnarvon Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association (*Archæologia Cambrensis*, October 1877, p. 331), and subsequently in my *Lapidarium Walliæ*, Part II, p. 46. The statement then made was from information given to Mr. M. H.

Bloxam and myself by one of the officials in the Cathedral of Llandaff on the day preceding the Carmarthen Meeting of the Association, after we had made a fruitless search for the effigy in question. It seems, however, that the effigy which was pointed out to us as that of William de Brewsa, in a niche on the south aisle of the Cathedral, close to the middle door, is not that of the ecclesiastic in question, whose effigy is still intact.

J. O. WESTWOOD.

Oxford. 22 September 1878.

Reviews.

THE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS. By JOHN STUART BLACKIE, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas, 1876.

THE work before us is an attempt to break down "the middle wall of partition" which Professor Blackie finds "fencing off the most cultivated minds in England and in the Lowlands of Scotland from the intellectual life and moral aspirations of the Scottish Highlanders." This partition, so unnatural between kindred races, appears to him to have grown up from a combination of unhappy circumstances, which has rudely torn away one remote limb of the empire from the sympathy of the rest, but is kept up mainly now by the neglect with which all classes have conspired to treat the Caledonian branch of the great Celtic family of languages. For this neglect he holds two classes, if such we may call them, of his countrymen to be chiefly responsible, "the Scottish philologists, who ought to have seen more sharply, and the Highland upper and middle classes who ought to have felt more truly". The philological contents are of two kinds, appealing respectively to the glottologist and the student of literatures. The latter will find that about five-sixths of the book are devoted to Highland literature, its history, and its authors, in four chapters entitled "Pre-Christian and Mediæval", "From the Reformation to Macpherson", "Macpherson and the Ossianic Question", and "Gaelic Literature in its most Recent Phases". Under these headings we have, besides translations of long extracts from Highland poets of various descriptions, short but interesting biographies of many a Highland author whose name has been hitherto unknown to the Southron; but as we are resolved not to yield to the temptation of pronouncing an opinion on the merit of their poems, we dismiss this part of the Professor's book with an abstract of the conclusions at which he has arrived on the Ossianic question, as he appears to have spared no trouble to digest the evidence in point:—

1. The Highlanders of Scotland, before the currency of a written

or printed literature, were possessed of a great mass of floating lyrical and narrative tradition, which included legends about Ossian and the Feinn, and the warlike struggle between Scandinavians and Celts in the early history of Scotland and Ireland, which then formed one Celtic country. That the Irish possess an Ossianic literature has never been contested.

2. It is established by an accumulation of evidence that there existed in the Highlands, before Macpherson's time, considerable collections of Gaelic songs, ballads, and other traditional records in the form of manuscript, some of which he got possession of in the original, and some in copy; and further, it is known that he spent many months working upon them before he published his *Ossian*. Then follows a good deal of the evidence in detail.

3. From the fact that the most important of the MSS. have since disappeared, it is impossible to say how closely Macpherson adhered to the originals; but there is every probability, arising both from the general fragmentary and scrappy condition of his materials, and from the notions of literary men in his day with regard to the duties of a translator, that he took much larger liberties with his authorities than would now be thought justifiable, though there is no reason to think that he did not act in perfect good faith, according to his lights.

4. The evidence collected from all sources does not tend in the slightest degree to settle the question as to the antiquity of the poems of Ossian, at least in the shape in which they were published by Macpherson.

And Professor Blackie is keen enough to see that the topographical and geological lucubrations of Dr. Waddell in his *Ossian and the Clyde* are entirely beside the mark, and affect only the sources from which Macpherson drew, without at all excluding the possibility of his having dealt very freely and boldly with materials which he only half understood; so that Dr. Waddell's argument, if such we may call the statements of one who finds the world's most ancient and truthful record in the so-called *Chronicles of Gaelag*, merely goes to prove the general truthfulness of local tradition forming the basis of Macpherson's poems, as against the charges of wholesale forgery brought forward by Johnson, Laing, Pinkerton, and others.

We have dwelt so long on the Ossianic question, as it is customary with some writers to allude to it as if all their readers were thoroughly familiar with it,—an assumption which we believe to be without foundation as far as concerns the present generation. It now remains to pass in review the glottological part of the work before us, that is mainly the latter part of the first chapter, the interest of which makes up for its brevity. It may be characterised as on the whole sound in method, but not always reliable in details; a shortcoming which is easily accounted for by the fact that the author has not had leisure to make a systematic study of the Celtic languages. Such being the case, it may appear to some that he

ought not to have touched the subject; but that would be a mistake, for the plan of the book makes it necessary, and he has made his treatment of it the means of effecting a decisive breach in the middle wall of partition he set out to demolish. But apart from its forming an indispensable entrance to the edifice of his work, the result is such that its merits far outweigh its demerits. One of the best English critics has said that "it would be easy to name books which abound in inaccuracies of detail, which yet are essentially good books, and which might be made thoroughly good by going through them and correcting each mistake for itself. There are also books which equally abound in inaccuracies of detail, but which the most thorough correction of every particular mistake could not turn into good books." Now Professor Blackie's belongs to the former class; that is to say, in as far as it may be said to contain inaccuracies. We shall, as we go on, show how some of them may be eliminated.

When we meet with a man engaged in demonstrating the Aryan origin of the Celtic languages, we agree with his conclusion without paying, as a rule, much heed to his reasoning; for we are apt to regard him, being in that stage, as a beginner in the science of language, though we wish it distinctly to be understood that no difference of stage can amount to a difference of genus such as will be found fixed, say, between him and one of the lights of the Anglo-Israel sect. But we recollect more than one instance of a Celtic language being triumphantly shown to be Aryan by means of words from its vocabulary; while on closer examination it turned out that all the instances which lent themselves so readily to this argument proved to be words which had been borrowed from Latin; and the cogency of the reasoning, had it not been absolutely *nil*, might be said to be far less considerable than it might easily be made to appear in the case of Basque with the aid of its notoriously mixed vocabulary. But Professor Blackie has been careful to avoid this source of error, so he sets out with a list of Gaelic words borrowed from Latin. But however desirable it may be to discount this class of words at the outset, it can be effected at first only as a work of simple inspection, requiring to be revised over and over again as one's means of distinguishing between borrowed words and native ones gain in precision. Even then there would probably be found to remain cases not easy to decide. But in the meantime the error would be likely to be comparatively harmless, the number of the words supposed to have been borrowed from Latin being somewhat exaggerated. This is just what happens in the list before us. There is, for instance, no reason to regard the Gaelic *athair* (father) as derived from the Latin *pater*. They are merely cognate; and the elision of Aryan *p* by the Celts appears to have become an obsolete process before they had ceased to form one nation speaking one and the same language on the continent of Europe. Another important instance in point is *creid*, which the author derives from the Latin *credo*. Our space would not permit us to reproduce the masterly

analysis to which these words and their congeners have lately been submitted by a French glottologist, and we shall only call attention to the Old Irish form *creitem* (faith), and the Old Welsh *cretu*, now *credu* (to believe), which make it impossible to derive any of them from the Latin without discarding the laws of Celtic phonology, which Professor Blackie would, no doubt, be one of the last to do, as it is clear to every one who is in the least familiar with the pathology of Celtomania (indeed, of any mania of a glottological nature), that phonology forms our principal barrier against the wild fancies of such writers as the author of *Ereuna* and others, who can see nothing more than "a difference of opinion" between a Max Müller dealing with questions of philology, and a Moses Margoliouth delighting an antiquarian audience with the easy descent of the Kymry and other Celts from Omri, King of Israel. In one instance the author traces to Latin what is more directly due to English. We allude to his deriving the Gaelic word *sraid* (a street) from *stratum* instead of from some form of the English word. This is, however, more than atoned for by his having avoided the stock-mistake of deriving from *stratum*, in spite of its long *a*, the Gaelic *sraith*, a strath or plain beside a river; Welsh, *ystrad*; both of which are unmistakably cognate with the English *strand*. We make this digression in hopes of seeing it some day the fashion for the students of glottology to lay stress on the comparatively close relationship between the Celtic and the Teutonic languages rather than continue to emphasize their points of difference, as now they are wont to do.

The chapter closes with some remarks on Gaelic spelling, for which, in spite of its ugliness and unhistorical features, the author makes a very good case; not, however, without incurring one of those little accidents which significantly attend on the etymological argument for the existing orthography of English. After mentioning the descent of the French *épée* from *σπάθη*, he remarks that, "contrasted with this French word, the Gaelic *gabhar* (pronounced *goar*), a goat, has the great virtue that the moment a philologist sees it in a book he recognises its identity, through a course of normal transformations, with the Greek *καπρός*." So much the worse, say we, for the philologist who allows himself to be led on by such appearances without first reckoning the possibilities of Greek and Celtic phonology, which forbids our connecting *gabhar* with *καπρός*. In this instance a glottologist has lately taken some pains to make it plain to the philologist that the congeners of *gabhar* are to be looked for in the Greek *χίμαρος*, feminine *χίμαρα* (a goat), and in the old Norse *gymbr* (a one-year old lamb).

In spite of such minor blemishes, Professor Blackie has nothing in common with the Scotch philologists with whom he finds fault in the beginning of his book. Some of his mistakes contain more true philology than the sum of their wisdom; for they usually run mad, under the influence of this or that craze, to prove that Scotch Gaelic is nearly related to Hebrew, or that it was the sacred language of Egypt long before the time of Moses. Not so Professor

Blackie, who is aware that the only specimen extant of ancient Scotch Gaelic is a short piece in the *Book of Deir*, and that whoever wishes thoroughly to understand the history of the language has to fall back on the parent speech as represented in the old literature of Ireland. We excuse Professor Blackie for not having done so, and that all the more readily as he is just now laying the axe to the root of our preposterous habit of Latinising the accentuation of Greek words; but no quarter can be given to Highlanders who undertake to talk and write about the structure and history of their mother tongue without taking the trouble to study Old Irish; and it is to be hoped that the Celtic chair which the Professor's untiring energy and enthusiastic zeal have all but established, is destined to be filled by nobody known to belong to the grotesque school of philology.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

WAS HELD AT

LAMPETER

ON

MONDAY, AUGUST 19TH, 1878, AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

PRESIDENT.

THE LORD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.

THE arrangements were under the management of the following
Local Committee:

CHAIRMAN.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ST. DAVID'S.

T. E. Lloyd, Esq., M.P.
D. Davies, Esq., M.P.
Rev. C. Chidlow, Caio
Rev. D. H. Davies, Cenarth
J. M. Davies, Esq., Ffrodvale
Rev. Joshua Davies, Llanllwni
Rev. Octavius Davies, Tregaron
Rev. A. G. Edwards, Llandovery
Rev. J. S. Edwards, Lampeter
T. L. Edwards, Esq., Lampeter
Rev. D. Evans, Pencareg
Rev. E. Evans, Llangetho
Col. Evans, Highmead
Rev. W. Evans, Llanybi
Ven. Archdeacon Griffiths, Neath
Rev. J. Griffiths, Trefilan
T. H. R. Hughes, Esq., Neuadd Fawr
Rev. R. Jenkins, Bettws
Rev. W. G. Jenkins, Llandyssul
Rev. Evan Jones, St. Alban
Rev. James Jones, Cellan
Rev. Jas. Jones, Llanfihangel ar Arth

Rev. J. Jones, Ystradmeurig
Rev. J. Jones, Silian
William Jones, Esq., Glandennis
William Jones, Esq., Llwynygroes
Col. Lewes, Llanllyr
Charles Lloyd, Esq., Waunifor
D. Lloyd, Esq., Lampeter
Rev. Jacob Lloyd, Llanafan
Rev. T. R. Lloyd, Strata Florida
Rev. E. Morgan, Ystrad
Ven. Archdeacon North, Llangoedmor
G. Powell, Esq., Nanteos
D. Long Price, Esq., Talley House
The Professors of St. David's College
Rev. Aaron Roberts, Llangadock
J. E. Rogers, Esq., Abermeurig
Rev. L. T. Rowland, Llanddewi Brefi
Rev. D. W. Thomas, Pontfaen
Gwinnett Tyler, Esq., Gernos
Herbert Vaughan, Esq., Brynog
Rev. Benjamin Williams, Myddfai
Rev. E. Williams, Nantcwnlle

Excursion Secretaries.

T. Ll. Edwards, Esq., Lampeter
Rev. J. S. Edwards, Lampeter.

Local Treasurer.

W. Williams, Esq., Lampeter.

Curator of the Local Museum.

Rev. D. H. Davies, Cenarth Vicarage, Llandyssul.

Local Secretaries.

R. D. Jenkins, Esq., Cilbronau, Cardigan
Rev. Prof. Edmondes, S.D.C., Lampeter.

LAMPETER MEETING.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19TH.

AT 9 P.M. a meeting of the Committee was held for the consideration of the Annual Report and of other business connected with the Association.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20TH.

At 9.30 A.M. a large party of members started from the Lion Hotel for Dolau Cothi and the Gogofau. At the distance of three or four miles a hill-camp was passed on the right, near Ty Howel, standing well out on the sky-line, circular in form, and backed by Mynydd Pencarreg and its bleak moorland. Falling in, a little further on, with the course of the Roman road called Sarn Helen, which leads from Llandovery to Llanio (Loventium), we made our first halt at Pumsant, now a small hamlet, but where formerly stood one of the daughter churches of the parish of Cynwil Caio.

Turning off the main road opposite the Dolau Cothi Mill, and passing through the farmyard of Ynysan, we were shown in an adjoining field some remains of a Roman hypocaust. Two years ago stones were carted away from the spot for the erection of the farm-buildings, and such Roman remains as were then found were safely removed to Dolau Cothi. Among them were some hot air-pipes with their peculiar perforations, a stone palette with colour still adhering to it, bricks, Samian ware, glass, bones, oyster-shells, and a cinerary urn containing burnt bones. At present only the foundation-walls of two rooms, with a small portion of mosaic pavement, are visible; but a further exploration on the south side could hardly fail to bring to light other remains of the Roman villa, and perhaps settle the position of the station which must have been placed hereabouts for the protection of the adjoining mines. The site is called Tre Gôch (the Red Town), the appellative *côch* being considered to have reference to the colour of the tiles, and of frequent occurrence in the line of Roman roads. The same name has also been claimed by Mr. W. Rees, of Tonn, for the station at Llanfair ar y Bryn.

Under the guidance of Mr. J. M. Davies of Ffrodvale, we then

proceeded along the fine avenue of oaks to Dolau Cothi, which has acquired a melancholy interest from the barbarous assassination, in 1876, of its learned and kind-hearted owner, Mr. Johnes, whose genial hospitality had been enjoyed by the Association on its previous visit to the place from Llandilo in 1855. Here were shown, through the courtesy of Miss Johnes, besides the Roman antiquities already mentioned, several others found in the neighbourhood, such as a stone celt and some spindle-whorls; a Saxon arrow-head found in the swamp near Rhyd-y-Saeson; a hammer found under forty feet of *débris* in the Gogofau, supposed to be Roman, with a fragment of its wooden handle impregnated with iron; an unbaked vessel in the shape of a saucer, found near Pumsant Gate, perhaps a fining-pot for washing gold-dust; a gold chain-fibula found in Cae Garreg Aur, under the wood in Penlan Dolau; an unfinished intaglio, supposed to represent "Meleager", fixed in cement for the purpose of engraving,—it was found in the upper surface of a coarse, common pebble dug out of a gravel-pit for road material; a double-handled sword found in the river near Rhyd-odin (now Edwinsford), given by Mr. Long Price; a pendent relic from Talley Abbey, oval in form, and about 4 inches in its greatest length, consisting of a Maltese cross carved in ivory, having in its centre a small medallion of the Crucifixion, and contained within a case of silver and glass. It was brought from Talley Abbey at the time of its dissolution, together with the altar-piece of the church. This latter, a picture of Elijah fed by the ravens, said to have been by Cimabue or Giotto, has been lent and lost. Ornaments made, after early British examples, from gold found in the Gogofau during some recent workings, 1872.

In another room were seen the three inscribed stones engraved and described by Professor Westwood in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1856, pp. 249 *et seq.*:

1. The monumental stone of Paulinus found at Pant-y-Polion, which name is a corruption of Pant Polin or Paulinus, and bearing the inscription,—

SERVATVR FIDELI PATRIÆQVE SEMPER AMATOR
HIC PAVLINVS IACIT CV[LT]OR PIE[NTI]SSIM[VS] ÆQVI[VS].

The letters in brackets are lost, the stone being broken in two. Paulinus was the founder of the College at Ty Gwyn ar Daf (Whitland in Carmarthenshire), and the instructor of SS. David and Teilo, both of whom are commemorated in this immediate neighbourhood; the one at Bron Teilo, probably so called from the dedication of the now extinct chapelry close by; the other, both at the scene of their joint services in behalf of the orthodox faith, when Paulinus and Dewi successfully withstood the advance of Pelagianism at the Synod of Llandewi Brefi in 519, and at Llanycrwys.

2. A second, inscribed TALO[RI] ADVEN[TI] MAQV[ERAGI] FILIV[S] This name of MAQVERAGI is believed by Dr. Haigh to have been found by him on an Ogham stone at St. Florence in Pembrokeshire.

3. A stone inscribed P. CXXV, and indicating the number of *passus*, which a particular portion of the legion had constructed in the Roman road.

In the same room were a gold-smelter's crucible and a fine quern. Two more querns are built into the wall on the right hand side, near the Lodge leading to the Gogofau. Close by stands a very large circular barrow or tumulus covered with larches, and having a platform and ditch surrounding its base. Within a few yards of this again stands Carreg Pumsant, a large block of sandstone shaped like a basalt column with several hollows on its sides, to which there attaches a curious legend which, as given by Miss Johnes, relates that "Time out of mind there lived in the neighbourhood of Caio five saints who had a wide reputation for sanctity, and were objects of ill will to a wicked magician who dwelt in caverns somewhere near, but their locality is at present unknown. He had in vain tried to bring them into his power, until one day they happened to be crossing the Gogofau, and he by his wicked enchantments raised an awful storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, which beat upon and bruised the saints, and they laid their heads against a large boulder standing near them for shelter. So great was the force of the hail that the impression of their heads can be seen to this day upon the four sides of the stone, which from the sacred marks it bears is called Carreg Pumpsant. The enchanter transported the saints into his caverns where they sleep. Tradition says they will wake, and come back to the light of day, when King Arthur returns, or when the diocese is blessed with a pious bishop." To which Miss Johnes added, "The diocese has been thus blessed; therefore it is evident they will have to wait for King Arthur!"

The Bishop himself further suggested that the caverns in the legend were the Gogofau; and I fear we must ourselves subjoin, at the risk of dispelling some of the romance, what Mr. H. Hey Knight wrote in the volume for 1856, p. 207, in an article on the "Methods employed by the Ancients in Working Gold Mines." The stone he regards as having been a sort of mortar for crushing the ore. "The hollows on its sides may have been to receive lifters with heavy iron heads for pounding. The water which worked the machinery would carry the slich, or pounded ore, into launders or troughs (so called in Devonshire), through gratings below. The pass or spout leading the rough ore into the knocking or stamping mill was supported by two oblique rafters or boards called in carpentry 'sleepers', according to Bailey's *Dictionary* (Supplement, 1761). Hence, perhaps, the legend. From the five cavities in the stone we may infer the existence of five sleepers." The appropriation of the stone and the adaptation of the legend would not be a very difficult process. On the abandonment of the mines, and the subsequent ignorance of its proper use, it may have been erected as a pointed memorial of the five saints to whom the neighbouring chapel was dedicated, and whose sanctity is also commemorated in the neighbouring church of Llanpumsant. Lewis Glyn Cothi, an eminent poet in the fifteenth

century, and a native of this parish, gives their names in the following stanzas, which have a further interest as throwing light on the popular legends of the locality :

"Mair o'r Vynachlawg Vanawg¹ a vyn
Groesi holl Gaio, a'i bro a'i bryn ;
Dewi o Lan y crwys² vlodeuyn Caio,
Ei rhoi hi iso val glân rosyn.

"Sawyl³ a Chynwyl⁴ gwnewch ucho hyn
Ai Pumsaint hefyd, rhag cryd neu gryn ;⁵
Ceitho 'n cloi yno Clynn dros Gaio
Hefyd Gwnaro, Gwynio, a Gwyn."⁶

One of these appears to have a special commemoration, but under a female appellative, in "Ffynnon" and "Clochdy *Gwenno*"; the latter an isolated rock standing up in the midst of the great gold excavations, and marking their depth in that particular place. The well had, in the good old times, a high reputation for healing virtues, and it is hardly out of memory that crutches were suspended above it as mementos of its power. It has also its legend, as the Vicar of Caio, the Rev. C. Chidlow, who now became our guide, informed us. "On an unfortunate day *Gwenno* was induced to explore the recesses of the cavern beyond a frowning rock which had always been the prescribed limit to the progress of the bathers. She passed beneath it, and was no more seen. She had been seized by some superhuman power, as a warning to others not to invade those mysterious *penetralia*; and still on stormy nights, when the moon is full, the spirit of *Gwenno* is seen to hover over the crag like a wreath of mist." Although the actual position of *Ffynnon Gwenno* has been lost sight of, there are local features which give the legend (or myth we may call it) a special significance. A little below the rock, a bubbling stream which comes through one of the Roman levels suddenly disappears into the ground, and is altogether lost sight of, so that we can well understand the imagery of its spirit being wafted up in mist to a lonely rock which, from one particular spot on the opposite side of the dingle, may be seen to bear the unmistakable likeness of a human face.

We were now in the midst of the *Gogofan*, or ancient gold mines. Vast open workings, some 200 yards by 150 yards, had been formed by excavating the hill-side in pursuit of the vein. The sides of these again were covered by masses of *débris* tilted over from other workings higher up, and these covered a space of many acres in extent. In other places the vein had been followed from the surface by cutting a deep, narrow channel downwards along its course.

¹ Talley Abbey, to which Caio was appropriate.

² Llanyerwys Church, dedicated to St. David, another appropriation.

³ Llansawyl another, and still held with Caio.

⁴ The patron saint of Caio, hence called *Cynwyl* Caio.

⁵ Ague and palsy were the diseases here deprecated.

⁶ Edition 1837, Oxford, p. 313.

In others, adit-levels and cross cuttings had been driven to intersect the lodes. Some of these levels showed remarkably good workmanship. The highest of all is about 170 feet in length, 6 feet in height, and 4 feet broad, cut with great evenness out of the hard rock. The lowest is of the same height, but much narrower, and with a rounded instead of a square top. These were certainly of Roman workmanship; but whether the large open ones were Roman or British is not so clear. Most likely they were British. The crushed ore appears to have been further pounded by means of querns, of which an unusual number has been found in the neighbourhood; and the water for washing it was brought from the upper course of the Cothi in a channel from 2 to 3 feet wide, carried with great engineering skill along the mountain sides for a distance of nearly ten miles. The spot from which it starts in the river goes by the name of Pwll Uffern (the Bottomless Pit). Here the river has channelled for itself a deep and cavernous course through a narrow rocky gorge, reminding one in many ways, though on a smaller scale, of the rock-cut channel of the Conway at Ffos Noddyn (the Dyke of the Abyss), but better known as the "Fairies' Glen", near Bettws-y-Coed. In one part of its course the water was carried *through* the older workings called "Hen Ogof", and it ended in a reservoir called "Melin-y-Milwyr" (the Soldiers' Mill), where, doubtless, the warrior Romans pounded the ore. Below this again are many other reservoirs and sluices contrived on a large scale corresponding to the vastness of the workings and the preciousness of the mineral. The methods of working the gold adopted by the Romans have been printed in the Journal, in the paper already referred to, from the pen of Mr. Hey Knight, and in another by Mr. Warrington Smyth, largely quoted in the account of the visit of the Association to the spot in 1855 (p. 299).

On a bank called "Penlan Wen", within the circuit of the workings, stands a conspicuous mound; but whether military or sepulchral is uncertain. From its position, however, standing as it does just above the line of the Roman road, and commanding a view not only for some distance along its course, but also into several converging valleys, it would serve admirably as an outlook-station and for giving timely notice of danger to the soldiers quartered in the valley, and those working in the mines. As a portion of one side had slipped down into a large open working, it is manifest that it is of earlier construction than that portion at least of the mines; and from its circular form we conclude that it was British rather than Roman. Close by are some oblong mounds, such as are in some parts called "Giants' Graves". Canon Greenwell, who has opened many of these long barrows in the North, has, however, never yet succeeded in finding anything characteristic in them.

Following thence a part of the Roman road to Caio, we halted at the church, a double parallelogram, with a tower at the west end of the nave. This tower is a characteristic feature of the churches of this part of the country. It is lofty and battlemented, has a narrow

corbel-table near the top, and a wide batter at its base, and the stair-turret projects from the north-east angle. One of the bells lies broken on the floor of the south aisle. Its date is 1717. The lowest portion is stone-vaulted, and serves as the porch for the church, and in its south wall stands the holy water-stoup, which before the renovation of the tower used to be self-supplied. The inscribed stone, read by Professor Rhys as *REGIN FILIVS NV[v]INTI*, which used to form the door-sill, is now fixed in an upright position on the outside north wall of the church. Internally the church is divided into two equal parts of four bays; the arches being plain chamfered and continuous, without capitals. It is difficult, in the absence of all distinctive ornamentation, to assign the correct date to the building; but there is one Decorated window and some Perpendicular ones. The south aisle was in great measure renovated by the Dolau Cothi family in the last century. The heating is effected by a hot air-pipe which runs the whole length of the arcading, on a level with the spring of the arches.

The party now divided, by far the larger portion proceeding to Ffloodvale, where they were hospitably entertained by Mr. J. M. Davies, and afterwards returned direct to Lampeter. The visit to Talley Abbey had to be given up; but we are indebted to Mr. Long Price for the preparation of some valuable notes on its history and possessions, which will in due time appear in the Journal. The rest were no less hospitably entertained by the Rev. Ch. Chidlow at the Vicarage, the outbuildings of which consist of what had been two earlier vicarage houses.

The party again were subdivided on the homeward journey. One section turned off at Llanyerwys. The chalice here was the chief feature. Then on to the Hirfaen, a lofty monolith, standing 15 feet above the wall at its base. The other section continued along the course of the Sarn Helen till they reached the top of Craig Twrch, from whence, as they looked back on the course they had followed, they were able to realise the resolute, onward character of the Roman engineers. Crossing the wall at the road-shed (if the expression may be used), the great massive monolith known as "Carreg y Bwgi" (the Goblin's Stone) was examined. It is 15 feet in length, and on an average 4 feet wide by 3 feet in thickness, and lies within a moated circle of 60 feet diameter. It is said to have been upset in search of treasure; and, alas! the farmer on whose land it lies has offered five shillings for breaking it up into wall-material. Happily, however, there is a salutary tradition, confirmed by the subsequent experience of some of the party, that any rash intruder on the Bogey's precincts will be made to feel the consequences of his temerity, and perhaps fear may preserve what covetousness would destroy. On the north side of it lie a series of stones so arranged as to impress upon some of the members the idea that they were stone circles; and to this we shall revert again.

Proceeding thence along the Sarn Helen, we were informed by a cottager that there was on his land an earthwork called "The Roman

Camp", not marked on the Orduance Map. This we found in a small field near a cottage called "Pant Teg". It is in form an oblong, 36 yards long by 28 yards in breadth. The bank has been partly cultivated away, but enough still remains to show very plainly its extent; and the four entrances, opposite each other, are evident. It was probably a hill-station to guard the Roman road which passes within a hundred yards of it, due north, for *Loventium*.

The church of Cellan is a small plain building of nave and chancel, and has stone seats within the south porch. On the right of the door is the stoup. The font is square and fluted, but its pedestal is gone. The rood-loft also has disappeared. The Communion-cup is inscribed and dated, *POCULUM ECCLESIE DE KELHAN 1668*. A few books remain in the church as relics of the library once possessed by it through the generosity of Dr. Bray. Lewis gives the dedication as All Saints, and mentions two *piscinæ*. The stoup was probably taken for one, and the other must have been done away with in the alterations of the chancel.

EVENING MEETING.—Professor Babington, Chairman of the General Committee, taking the chair, said that he rejoiced in having to resign it to one of the most efficient Presidents the Association had ever had, and who had in times past taken a prominent part in the direction of its affairs. A native of the county, Visitor of St. David's College, and Bishop of the diocese, an able archæologist, and skilled in the Welsh language, it was most appropriate that he should fill the chair on that occasion and in that room.

The President, who was greeted with loud applause, said :

"Ladies and gentlemen, members of the Cambrian Archæological Association,—My first duty this evening is to unburden myself of the deep debt of gratitude under which I consider myself to lie towards the members of the Association, for the confidence which they have been good enough to repose in me on the present occasion. When I was asked some months ago, whether (if elected to the office) I was willing to serve as President of this Association at the meeting of the body which it was intended to hold at Lampeter, I must frankly confess that I felt considerable scruples in accepting the position. I considered that to have filled the office of President of the Cambrian Archæological Association twice in a lifetime was a distinction too great for any ordinary person, having (to the best of my recollection) been reached by only one of my predecessors, the late lamented Sir Stephen Glynne;¹ and I also felt that, according to the course generally followed by the Society, the office would have been with greater propriety held by some gentleman more closely connected with Lampeter or its neighbourhood. And I would here say that nobody could so properly take the chair at a meeting of this character, to be held in this town and within these

¹ The President afterwards called attention to an error which he had made here. The office was held for two years in succession by Mr. H. Hussey Vivian, M.P.

walls, as the Principal of St. David's College. But when I remind you that my venerable friend who presides over this seat of learning has even within the present month completed his eightieth year, having devoted his life for more than half a century to the care of this College, of which he is the first and only Principal, I am sure that you will agree with me that he may be very reasonably excused from offering his services to the Society on this occasion. I am certain that he would have been present, if not as the presiding officer, yet as an old member of the Association, in order to testify the interest which he takes in its work, had his health and strength permitted it. This, unhappily, is not the case at the present moment. That the Dean of St. David's may long be spared to his numerous friends, among whom there are probably not many of longer standing than myself, is an aspiration in which I am certain that all who hear me will earnestly join. However, I presume that it was felt that a meeting to be held within the walls of this College, and in a town of which this College is the most distinctive and interesting feature, should have for its President some person connected with the institution, and bearing office in it; and as the Bishop of St. David's is required by the Foundation Charter of King George IV to act as its Visitor, it seemed to some that on this account alone the selection which has actually been made was the most appropriate that could be made under the circumstances of the case. I have thought it right to refer to these facts in order to explain why I have ventured to come before you for the second time in the capacity of your President,—an explanation which seems necessary since the distinction is one to which, on any other ground, I should not have dared to aspire.

"I observe that it has been usual on these occasions for the President, upon taking possession of his office, to place before the members of the Association a more or less detailed account of the antiquities either of the county in which the Meeting is held, or of the district which the Association is about to survey in its excursions. The President, in fact, has generally followed a course analogous to that of a Judge of Assize in addressing the grand jury. He has given a summary of the leading facts hereafter to be brought before his hearers in larger detail, and has directed their especial attention to some of the more salient points which demand their consideration. In this respect I would gladly follow the example set me by so many distinguished predecessors, if I felt myself thoroughly qualified to do so. It unfortunately happens that the preparation of this address has taken place at a distance from my own books, and amid the daily distraction of official occupations. If, therefore, I only succeed in giving my hearers a very imperfect idea of the antiquities of various kinds deserving their attention within the limits of the county of Cardigan, I trust they will be so good as to estimate my labour not according to its success, but according to the good intentions of the workman.

"And may I be permitted to say, before I attempt to enter into

any detail, that there are in my opinion three conditions of success in the case of any Meeting of this Association. I speak from old and from a somewhat varied experience. These conditions need not all concur in order to make a meeting successful: in fact, they very seldom do concur. But if all are absent the meeting must be a failure, while it is generally successful in proportion to the number of them which may be present, and the degree in which each is present. These are,—1, a multitude of interesting objects in the neighbourhood; 2, a sufficient number of persons at leisure to attend the meetings; and 3, new and untrodden ground.

"Where the first condition is present a meeting is sure to succeed; where it is absent, however, it is by no means certain to fail. I will explain this when I come to the third condition. Tried by this test, our present Meeting falls somewhat below the average in point of promise. There are no great things to be visited in this neighbourhood. Not a single castle, no church of the first rank besides the small fragment remaining of Strata Florida, no very interesting church of inferior rank, no town of historic interest, no mansion of any antiquity; and many of the objects which it is intended to visit during the week lie at considerable distances from this place, and from each other.

"The second condition can only be fulfilled in towns of some size, in which there reside a considerable number of persons of the upper and middle classes. In such places the meetings are sure to be well attended by an intelligent auditory, if not always by one especially instructed in the subjects to be treated of. Of the Meetings of our Association at which it has been my good fortune to be present, the most satisfactory in this respect was that held at Tenby in 1851; and next to it I should be disposed to rank the one held at Carmarthen in 1875. There was no lack of hearers in either case. The population of this town being small, and that of the neighbourhood being sparse, we must not expect great numbers to be present; and the fact that our Meeting falls in the midst of the Long Vacation deprives us to a great extent of the encouragement which would be afforded by the presence of the students of St. David's College. I wish it had been otherwise on every account. When we remember that the great majority of those who are being educated within these walls will hereafter become the official guardians of our parish churches, and will in many cases be the only persons capable of appreciating the interest attaching to the various objects of antiquity which may happen to exist within the limits of their respective parishes, it appears to me of considerable importance that they should be taught in good time to interest themselves in the subjects with which our Association professes to deal. How much false restoration, more truly called destruction, would have been prevented in our parish churches if the clergy of the National Church had been, as a rule, somewhat better archæologists than they are! What ruin of the ancient monuments might have been averted had this been the case! What stores of ancient tradition

might have been preserved from destruction, and placed on record, if it had not been too often true of the parish priest, that he cared for none of these things! For these reasons I would ask those whose office it is to train the students of this College in theology and good letters, to do what they can to induce their pupils to cultivate an intelligent interest in the antiquities of their native country. Why should not a local antiquarian society be formed, of which the College might be the nucleus? If anything of the sort has been attempted, I trust I may be pardoned for expressing ignorance of its existence.

"But I have been guilty of a considerable digression. We have seen that Lampeter, tried by two of the three tests which I have proposed, does not offer great promise as a place of meeting; but when tried by the third test, Lampeter obviously succeeds. Only two Meetings have ever been held in Cardiganshire, each of them having been held at a considerable distance from this place, and one of these occurred a whole generation since. Of other Meetings held, not in the county, but in its neighbourhood, several years have elapsed since that which was held at Llandilo; and though the Carmarthen Meeting is recent, we shall not now go over any of the same ground. Except as regards the Abbey of Strata Florida, visited from Aberystwith in 1847, the upper valley of the Teifi is virgin soil. It is impossible to say what our excursions may not bring to light in it. The last Meeting at which I was present, that which was held at Carmarthen, was fruitful in unexpected discoveries. I have little doubt that this one also will bear fruit of the same or of some similar kind. If there are no objects of great and general interest included in our programme, our appetites will be all the keener for objects of minute and special interest. A camp, a barrow, or an inscribed stone here and there, will afford food for discussion, and suggest instructive conclusions. It is one of the merits of our Association that, as a rule, it works its ground thoroughly. It does not travel forty or fifty miles by railway, like some more distinguished Societies, to see a cathedral or a great ruined abbey, passing by in the meantime scores of village churches of the highest interest. I make no doubt that before the week is over, the whole of south-eastern and central Cardiganshire will have been well dragged by the archæological net, and not even the small fry will have been allowed to escape. And, let me add, nothing gives so much interest to a meeting as an unexpected find, unless it be a friendly quarrel between the maintainers of rival theories. I hope we may have numerous specimens of each of these sources of interest provided for our entertainment before the close of the present Meeting.

"One word more. I have intimated that it may very possibly be the case that we shall not have large meetings. The population of the place will not supply a large number of auditors; but the interest of a meeting is not always in proportion to the numbers who attend it. The number of those by whom the real work of the

Meeting is carried on is, as far as my experience goes, tolerably constant. One of the best Meetings I ever remember was held in a very small town in North Wales. Very few attended it; but those who did, took not merely an intelligent interest, but were also technically informed in the matters brought under the notice of the Meeting.

"And now I will turn to what, after all, is the main subject of which I was going to speak,—a general summary of the main antiquities of this county divided into classes. Let me request my hearers to pardon errors and to supply omissions. What I am about to say is based on my own imperfect recollections, which, when I was preparing this address, I had not the means of correcting by reference to books.

"First let me speak of primæval antiquities. In some respects Cardiganshire is rich in these; in other respects poor. I cannot call to mind the existence of a single cromlech. In northern and western Pembrokeshire on the one hand, and in western Merionethshire on the other, this class of remains is numerous. In Cardiganshire there are, if any, very few. Is it that materials are wanting, or that a people unacquainted with the use of metals had not succeeded in penetrating a region which at that time must have been thickly wooded? Meini-hirion exist, and a few remains of circles. The kist and the barrow are not uncommon. I do not know that any have been scientifically explored. But of all antiquities of early and uncertain ages, camps are the most abundant. Our hill-tops are crowned by them, and they frown over the sea from the summits of the cliffs. I have spoken of these as belonging to early and uncertain ages. It is one of the problems still before archæologists, how their uncertainty of date is to be got rid of or diminished. May I mention at this point certain phenomena which, though strictly antiquities, are not antiquities in the sense of showing traces of man's hand? Still they are mixed up with, and must have had their share in determining the form of, certain of our ancient legendary stories. The shallow shores of Cardigan Bay throw off (if I may so speak) a series of parallel reefs extending for many miles in a south-westerly direction. Two of these spring from the Merionethshire coast, Sarn Badrig and Sarn-y-bwch; two from that of Cardiganshire, Sarn Cynfelyn with Caer Wyddno at its head, and the insignificant Sarn Cadwgan. The imagination of early ages fixed upon them a name implying a belief in their artificial origin, and the remains of a submarine forest still visible at Borth lent a colour to this belief: hence, in part, the tradition of the lost Cantref Gwaelod, and the romantic stories of Gwyddno, Elffin, and Taliesin. Hence, I say, in part, because much of this is doubtless a portion of the common heritage of Aryan mythology, especially the legend of the submerged country, which reappears in many parts of the world, and with regard to which there are some very interesting speculations in the third volume of Bishop Thirlwall's *Remains*.

"The Romans left traces in this district, though they are not deeply marked. It is evident that one of their great highways passed down the higher portion of this valley and across the mountains to Llandovery. It may be traced at various points, and even where there is no visible track traditional recollections of it survive in local nomenclature. The name of Sarn Helen, found nearly all over Wales, indicates a Roman road. Indeed the word 'Sarn' is an indication of such a road, as the elements 'street', 'stret', and 'strat', are when they appear in English names of places. Much has still to be done in tracing this road, or system of roads, from Carmarthen and Llandovery on the one hand, to the fords of the Dyfi on the other. You are aware that the site of the Roman *Loventum* is fixed in this neighbourhood, near Pont Llanio. What is still to be seen at that spot I am unable to say, but enough has been found there to prove incontestably the fact of a former Roman occupation. Probably the most interesting vestiges of the Romans in this neighbourhood are those which the Association visited this morning, and of which an account will presently be given. As they do not fall within the limits which I have prescribed to myself, I will not refer further to them at present.

"The south-western parts of Wales are peculiarly rich in sculptured and inscribed stones with and without Oghams. Each day's excursion teems with them. Another of great interest lies just beyond the limits of our survey, at Gwnnws. I cannot help expressing the hope and expectation that, as at Carmarthen, the Meeting may lead to the discovery and deciphering of others. This is a class of antiquities which easily lies hid, and more easily misses interpretation; and it is one to which attention has been especially directed of late. It is also one of peculiar interest. In these rude monuments we have the only material remains of an age concerning which we know very little, and would desire to know much more,—the period which immediately succeeded the withdrawal of direct Roman influence, and which contained within itself the first dawn of the mediæval system. This is the age of our great Celtic saints, and of the foundation of the sanctuaries which still preserve their names,—of Mynyw, of Llanbadarn, of Llandaff. It is the age of intercommunion in sacred and in secular matters between different Celtic countries.

"These stones naturally lead our thoughts to the ecclesiastical antiquities of the middle ages, our minsters and our parish churches. Few counties are so poor in such monuments as Cardiganshire; yet it possesses not less than three conventual foundations, and one of collegiate character, besides the great church of Llanbadarn-fawr, which it is difficult to assign to its proper ecclesiastical position. Of the monasteries, Strata Florida was the greatest and most famous, and doubtless its church was the most important ecclesiastical edifice in the county. Its dimensions seem to have been sufficiently ascertained. It was a cruciform building, doubtless wanting the most prominent feature of an English minster, the central

tower, since that was the rule of the religious order by which it was erected. I believe it was about 200 feet in length, being thus inferior in size to St. David's, Llandaff, or Brecon; but superior to St. Asaph and Llanbadarn-fawr. It ranged pretty nearly with Bangor. There is only one fragment of any interest; but this is remarkably beautiful, and of unusual character. The other monastic institutions of the county were Llanllyr, which has utterly perished, and Cardigan Priory. I cannot recollect the existence of any others. The parish church of St. Mary, at Cardigan, seems to have served as the church of the Priory. There is nothing of conventual character about it. It is hard to say what may have been the original character of the nave. There is really nothing to show what it was. The tower is comparatively modern; but the chancel is, for Wales, a good specimen of Perpendicular work,—sadly marred, I am bound to say, by the recent addition of an organ-chamber. Still the general character of the building is simply parochial, and there is nothing to show that it was ever otherwise: there is not the faintest trace of the minster about it. There was, besides the conventual institutions just enumerated, a college of secular canons at Llanddewi-brevi, founded by my predecessor, Thomas Beck, on the site of St. David's great triumph at the Synod of Brevi. It is extremely difficult in these days to get people to understand that a college is not necessarily a place of education. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that education formed any part of the object proposed to himself by Bishop Beck in establishing the college at Llanddewi-brevi. It was merely a body of clergy not monastic, but associated together mainly for the performance of liturgical duties. If education was any part of the founder's purpose, it was a very subordinate part of it. Yet the notion of a college being necessarily a place of learning has got hold of people's minds, and it is very hard to dislodge it from them: indeed, the notion has had practical results, and has narrowly escaped having other practical results. When the late College of Christ of Brecknock was, not indeed dissolved, but starved to death by Act of Parliament (its actual dissolution took place later), people made up their minds that it was an educational institution, and that it should be continued on that basis. I am very glad they did think so, as we have a considerable income thus secured for educational purposes in close connection with the National Church. But it never had been a College at all in the sense supposed. An excellent clergyman of this diocese once wrote to me to the effect that at the Reformation a collegiate institution was established at Brecon instead of the Popish monastic establishment which had previously existed at Abergwili. The truth is that the establishment at Abergwili was not monastic; that the Colleges at Abergwili and at Brecon were Colleges in exactly the same sense, neither of them being strictly educational; and that the College at Brecon for fifteen or sixteen years after its foundation was what I am sure my correspondent would have considered extremely Popish. Well, the College at Llanddewi-brevi was a

College in the same sense ; not educational at all, or, if at all, only in a secondary sense. But my good predecessor, Bishop Burgess, to whom this diocese lies under a deep debt of gratitude, as for much else, so for his self-denying exertions in the foundation of St. David's College, Lampeter, originally intended to establish his seminary at Llanddewi-brevi under the notion that he was only reviving the good work of his predecessor Thomas Beck. It is a great mercy that he did not carry his intention into effect. Some of the best friends of St. David's College regret that it was planted in such an out-of-the-way place as Lampeter. Whether they are right or not I will not take upon myself to say ; but I think all will agree that whatever objection may exist in the present situation of the College would have told tenfold against Llanddewi-brevi. Let me add that if the designs for the College of Llanddewi-brevi, which still exist in the Record-room at Abergwili, had been carried out, Cardiganshire would have had to boast the possession of one of the ugliest buildings in the kingdom.

"To revert to Bishop Beck's College. Nothing remains of the church except the tower, and, I believe, one transept. It was a minster of the smallest and simplest type, cruciform and without aisles, except one broad aisle (almost a second nave) added on the south. All but the small portion above indicated has been destroyed and partly rebuilt (a part of it, indeed, twice over) within the memory of man.

"I now come to the greatest existing church in the county, the third in the diocese, the great sanctuary of Llanbadarn-fawr. Well-attested tradition points to Llanbadarn as an early Celtic monastery and episcopal see. It has been even thought possible to trace approximately the limits of the diocese over which the successors of Paternus presided for about a century. The diocese was absorbed in that of St. David's ; but it is hard to make out the subsequent history of the church of Paternus. In the twelfth century it is spoken of as monastic, but ruled by an abbot whose ecclesiastical character was merged in that of a local chieftain. The abbacy was apparently hereditary, like the office of the Vladika of Montenegro and of certain other Oriental prelates : in fact, the nominal head of the Monastery was a mere country gentleman. How long this state of things lasted it is impossible to say. Probably it was a corruption which had sprung up in the old British church, and which was gradually got rid of as that Church was brought into closer union with the Church of St. Augustine. The present grand church dates from a little later than the time referred to. It cannot have been meant to be merely parochial in its character. Some traces of the old conventual system must surely have remained when it was built ; and there is something peculiarly Welsh about it. The details of its impressive entrance should be compared with those of Llanaber, of Penmon, of Valle Crucis, and even of Irish churches. In the century after the present church was built, if not earlier, the ancient monastic foundation must have been swept away. The

rectory of Llanbadarn was then appropriated to the Abbey of Vale Royal.

"The class of parish churches in which England is so rich, and of which many very interesting specimens are to be found in other parts of Wales, is not at all well represented in Cardiganshire. Most of the Cardiganshire churches, if not rebuilt within the last few years, as well as the immediate predecessors of most of those which were so rebuilt, are just nothing at all,—erections of the last century or of the first forty years of the present one. But there are some interesting exceptions. First among these I must rank Llandyssul, a noble church of its kind, and judiciously restored. Compare the massive square piers and arches of square section, without moulding or even chamfer (all built of rude rubble), with the four great arches which support the lantern of Llanbadarn-fawr. I do not know whether I ought not to rank Llanfihangel-y-Creuddin next to Llandyssul. It is a cruciform church without aisles, but with a lofty central tower, recalling the arrangements of Llanbadarn-fawr, and probably the original arrangement of Llanddewi-brevi. The parish church of Lampeter has been rebuilt twice in my own lifetime. I am told that it was a Norman church consisting of a nave and chancel, with a single aisle throughout its length. I should like to know whether this is a true description. I rather doubt the Norman. At present I can only recall one bit of true Norman work in south-western Wales, viz., the fine chancel-arch at St. Clears. Tradition points to the existence of a second parish church or chapel, that of St. Thomas, in this town. I am told that the neighbouring church of Llanwenog is very interesting, though late; but I have never seen it. Neither have I ever seen Llangetho, a place of singular interest in the religious history of Wales; but in Meyrick's *History of Cardiganshire* the interior of the church is figured. The representation depicts two screens across the church. I know of no similar example except in the Cathedral Church of this diocese. Do these screens still exist? However, beyond a tower or a font here and there, and possibly some minor feature, I really know of nothing else belonging to this class of antiquities, and possessing any real interest, in the whole county of Cardigan. There have been some good new churches built, as well as satisfactory (so-called) restorations; but with these we have nothing to do at present. Most of the churches in the county (when I first remember it) were, as I have said, 'just nothing at all',—wretched erections less than a century old; and I suppose this was the case, as a rule, because their predecessors were so badly built, or so neglected, that they were in danger of falling. Poverty was probably the chief cause of this. Want of good materials may have been in part the cause. Save a band of sandstone which crosses the southern part of the county, there is no good workable stone. What there was was brought from a distance. I suspect there may have been, at one time, a large use of wood. Our narrow valleys must have abounded with oak timber. One finds some good oaken roofs left,

similar to those which so abound in Radnorshire. Let me specify those at Llanilar, a church happily restored; Llangynfelyn, where the ancient roof has been retained, and adapted to a new building (I must say not very happily, though I am in some measure responsible for it); and the porch of Llanbadarn-fawr. These all nearly resemble the Radnorshire examples. Different, but very grand in its way, was the nave-roof of Llanbadarn-fawr, now unfortunately destroyed. Two instances in that part of the county lead me to believe that mediæval architects in North Cardiganshire relied largely on the use of wood. I have in my own possession a single block of oak which was once the head of a fair two-light Perpendicular window in the church of Llangynfelyn. In the same neighbourhood there is, or was, an even more curious relic. In the farmyard of Llwynglas, part of the patrimony of the late Archdeacon of Cardigan, there stood a massive pillar of oak of good Perpendicular work, with part of the spandril of an arch projecting from it. This, I was told, formed part of the ancient church of Llanfihangel-Genen'rglyn, destroyed, and rebuilt in no style at all, about a century ago. Had that church an aisle or aisles, and were they divided from the nave by pillars of oak, like the Guildhall at York? I think this must have been the case.

"Next to ecclesiastical antiquities, military antiquities are more conspicuous, and attract more general interest, than any other remains of the middle ages; and in monuments of this class South Wales is peculiarly rich. From the mouth of the Wye to Milford Haven there is a chain of castles, some among them being of the first rank. Few are to be found in any part of the kingdom capable of being brought into comparison with Pembroke or Caerphilly. In this respect, however, the county of Cardigan cannot compare with the adjoining counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen. Of only two mediæval castles is there a stone left. Neither of these was of the first rank, and their remains are inconsiderable. I speak of Aberystwith and Cardigan. History or tradition records the existence of castles at Lampeter, Coedmore, Ystradmeurig, Peithyll, and Castle Walter, that is to say, Llanfihangel-Genen'rglyn. We are now apparently within the precincts of the first, and a mound adjoining the College may mark the situation of the keep. The Castle of Coedmore is apparently represented by the present mansion. I am uncertain whether the site of the Castle of Ystradmeurig is known or conjectured; that of Castle Walter is clearly defined. We also read of a castle at Aberdovey. It is not evident on which side of the river this stood; but it was probably near the present village of that name, and therefore out of our present field of view. The Castle of Llanbadarn, of which we also read, was evidently that of Aberystwith; so also was the Castle of Aber-rheidol, whose existence is recorded. There were only two fortified towns in the county, those of Cardigan and Aberystwith. I believe no traces of the walls remain, although their course can be determined to a great extent in either case.

"In domestic antiquities the county is singularly poor. The gentry, it would seem, were, as a rule, very indifferently lodged, even down to a comparatively recent period. Probably the most interesting example of a mediæval mansion is that of Plas Crug, near Aberystwith, but of this very little is left. We have also the later mansion of Strata Florida, built upon the ruins of the abbey. Other mansions no doubt remain, reduced to the rank of farmhouses, but in this department of antiquities there is little to claim the attention of the archæologist.

"There are only three other points to which I would desire to direct the attention of the Society before concluding my somewhat discursive address. One of the advantages of a visit paid by the Society to a district hitherto untouched by it will be seen in the considerable number of curious relics of antiquity unexpectedly brought to light through the agency of the temporary museum. I do not know how it will be in the case of our present meeting, but former experience leads me to believe that a remote district abounds in curiosities, treasured up as heirlooms in the houses of the gentry, in the farmhouses, and even in the cottages, the importance of which is no doubt frequently exaggerated, but is also not uncommonly unsuspected. These are sometimes interesting as personal relics, although in this respect their genuineness may be often doubtful. They are, however, even more interesting, as throwing light on the domestic usages of the past. I cannot help thinking that sufficient attention is scarcely paid to this incident of the Society's meetings. It would, I think, be useful and instructive if, in the course of our proceedings, one of our members were requested to give an account to the Society of the most interesting contents of the temporary museum. Will you permit me to call attention to two objects which are to be seen in the present collection. They are of unusual interest, each of them having apparently been a relic, in the ecclesiastical sense of the term, formerly preserved the one in one and the other in another of the great sanctuaries of this district. One is a wooden cup, preserved for many years past at Nanteos, and most kindly placed at our disposal by the present owner of that mansion and estate. It is supposed to have been a possession of the abbey of Strata Florida, and to have passed with that demesne from the Stedmans to the Powells. In the days of my youth, and probably long since, it was supposed to possess healing powers which could only be called miraculous. It was sent for to the house of a sick man, and some valuable object was left as a pledge to ensure its safe return. The patient had to drink wine or some liquor out of it. Not content with this, he sometimes nibbled a piece from its edge: hence its present unshapely condition. The source of its alleged virtues were supposed to lie in its having formed a portion of the True Cross. I think there can be little doubt that so much of its pedigree is true as traces it to the possession of the Cistercians at Strata Florida. Nothing is more probable than that it was preserved in their church as a relic to which thaumaturgic

powers were ascribed. The veneration accorded to it in the neighbourhood, and, still more decidedly, a regard for their own health and that of their families, would prompt the country-people to bring some pressure to bear on those who would otherwise have destroyed it, to secure this valuable relic. Probably the new lords of Strata Florida had some belief in its efficacy. If this account of the matter is true, the relic is extremely interesting, as an example of the survival of mediæval belief, and even of mediæval practice, down to our own day, in a country in which the popular religious sentiments are certainly not tinged with mediævalism. The other relic belonged to the collegiate church of Llanddewi-Brefi, and is lent to the museum by the kindness of Mrs. Parry of Llidiarde. It remained at Llanddewi-Brefi till quite recent times, and was one of what were there known as "*Cyrn yr Ychain Bannawg*." It appears to be the inside of a horn of the *bos longifrons*, and was probably dug up in a bog in that neighbourhood, like some remains formerly, and perhaps still, preserved at Mallwyd, in Merionethshire. It was believed to be the horn of a monstrous animal, the plague of the country, destroyed by the prayers or wonder-working powers of Dewi. I cannot doubt that the Canons of Bishop Beck's College kept it in their treasury, and exposed it on certain occasions to the devout gaze of the faithful. Its preservation is perhaps owing to that patriotic veneration for our tutelary Saint, which seems to find its last or almost its last resting-place in the breasts of the Honourable Society of Ancient Britons. In this case the national was probably too strong for the religious sentiment, and so the relic escaped destruction.

"I pass to another subject. A region like this, until of late rarely traversed by strangers, and still containing districts as remote and wild as anything in South Britain, ought to be a stronghold of folklore. It is of great importance to lose no time in recording and fixing that which is so fleeting and transient as local tradition. If we do not do so now, railways and elementary schools will make short work with it. If indeed the Manchester and Milford Railway Company should shortly fulfil its promise of forming a direct connection between the greatest manufacturing town and the greatest natural harbour in Europe, we may expect a clean sweep of venerable beliefs in this neighbourhood. But, so far as *this* danger is concerned, it seems to me that fairies and witches need not tremble just yet. Still I would urge those who come in contact with the lower-middle and lower classes in this district, such as the clergy of the Church of England, Nonconformist ministers, medical practitioners, and others, to do what they can to place these legendary stories and beliefs on record before it is too late. I am afraid it is rather difficult to do this at this particular time. When such stories are implicitly believed by all, they are told in good faith, and nobody is ashamed of them. At that stage there is no difficulty in collecting them, but nobody wants to do so. Again, when nobody believes in them, they may be an object of interest to many, but few are left to tell them as they ought to be told. In the intermediate stage,

when people still half believe the traditions which they have heard in their youth, they are disinclined to recite them to an unsympathising inquirer. The collector of legends is consequently too often reduced to the alternative of simulating a belief which he does not feel, or appearing to attribute to the narrator an incredulity of which he knows him to be incapable. At all events much tact and diplomacy is often needed in order to get hold of these valuable and illustrative vestiges of past belief. Remembering that the religious and philosophical beliefs of one period are the parents of the nursery tales of succeeding generations, we should neglect no opportunity of stereotyping while we can do so these venerable but evanescent traces of a past condition of humanity.

"The third point to which I desire to direct your attention is language. In two respects Cardiganshire is a good field for linguistic study. In the first place it is nearly as purely Welsh as any part of Wales can be. It is the one and only county of South Wales in which Welsh is the language of the people throughout. Even in Carmarthenshire there are two or three English-speaking parishes; there is not one in Cardiganshire. And the Welsh-speaking people of Cardiganshire are more exclusively Welsh than the Welsh-speaking people of Carmarthenshire or of any other South Welsh county. When I hold Confirmations in Carmarthenshire, I find, as a rule, that even among those who speak Welsh habitually, a very large proportion prefer to be confirmed in English. In Cardiganshire the popular feeling is all the other way; and I have held very large Confirmations at Lampeter, at Llandyssul, and Tregaron, and at Llanrhystid without confirming a single candidate in the English language. I mention this to show that Cardiganshire is the most purely Welsh county in the southern Principality. But there is another remarkable fact to be noted. I believe I am right in saying that a clearly defined line of dialectic demarcation runs across the county. Speaking roughly, the valleys of the Teifi and Aeron speak the language of Dyfed, while the northern part of the county approaches to that of Gwynedd. No doubt there must be a sort of fringe or penumbra between the two. Still I believe that if certain test-words or test-phrases are taken, the division would be found to run pretty nearly where I have placed it. I wish the clergy of central Cardiganshire would be good enough to take this matter up. They would do good service to historical science by combining to draw a map allotting to each dialect its proper area. I have already stated that it has been thought possible, by means of the dedications of churches, to determine the southward limit of the ancient diocese of Llanbadarn. It would be interesting to find, what is probably true, that this limit nearly agrees with the line separating the northern and southern dialects. In this case each would correspond to and be based upon a very ancient tribal division.

"I have now concluded all that I have it in my power to say concerning the antiquities of the county of Cardigan. I must apologise to my hearers, probably for many omissions, and possibly for some

errors, as well as for the desultory character of this address. I must further apologise to them for the early desertion from their ranks which I am forced to contemplate. When I accepted the courteous offer made to me many months ago and agreed to act as president, should I be elected to the office on this occasion, I was compelled to reserve the power of being absent from a considerable portion of the proceedings. Since the time to which I have just referred, circumstances have occurred which have rendered the observance of this condition even more necessary, as an enforced residence of three months in London has left upon my hands a considerable arrear of such work as could not possibly be performed at a distance from the diocese. There may still be some persons left who firmly believe that bishops have nothing to do, although the last discovery made by those who are determined to find fault with them at any cost is that it is true that they work very hard, but that they are very foolish and much to be blamed for doing so much work. Well, if it be a ground of blame to overwork myself in God's service, I am quite content to bear the blame. But in the meantime I trust the members of this Association will kindly bear with me if, while I am unwilling to lose the opportunity which their kindness has afforded me of testifying to the interest which I feel in the work of this body, I ask to be released from further attendance at its meetings, on account of the necessity which lies upon me of devoting my whole time and energies to the work of my office.

"It only remains for me to welcome the members of this Association, as a Cardigan man, to this county, which they are now visiting for the third time; and, as Visitor of St. David's College, to the building which the College authorities have placed at their disposal."

Professor Babington, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President for his inaugural address, observed with more immediate reference to the diocese of Llanbadarn, that the early state of the Church in Ireland and in Celtic Scotland would throw much light upon what he regarded as their sister in Wales. The primacy of Armagh, for instance, was hereditary for many generations, and the persons holding the office were not necessarily diocesan bishops. So at Iona they were the heads of an ecclesiastical institution, not of a diocese; and if such were, as he believed to have been the case in Wales, many difficulties about the extent of the dioceses would be solved. He also suggested that as many members had hardly an opportunity of examining the museum at our annual meetings at their leisure, it would be very desirable that some member of the Association should be asked to give a description of the most important articles in it, so that they might know what to look for.

Professor Westwood, in seconding the proposition, which was carried unanimously, quoted Bede in support of the identity of the churches of Wales, Ireland, and the North of Scotland, and strongly supported the suggestion about the museum.

The President, having acknowledged the vote, called upon the Rev. D. R. Thomas, Secretary, to read the Annual Report :—

"ANNUAL REPORT, 1878.

"In holding at Lampeter its thirty-third Annual Meeting, and its third within the county of Cardigan, the Cambrian Archæological Association has much satisfaction in comparing its present position with its first tentative efforts at Aberystwith thirty-one years ago. It is further happy in having St. David's College as its centre from which to carry out its explorations in a district but little known to the present generation of its members, yet abounding in remains of antiquity, British, Roman, and mediæval, civil and ecclesiastical. It is happier still in honouring once more as its President in his native county, one who has done so much for the history of the Cathedral of the diocese over which he so worthily watches; and it trusts that the example which he has himself given in this respect may be followed as to the history of this county by some patriotic scholar who may have the means, the requirements, and the opportunities, of carrying out what Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick in his day made some step towards effecting. Towards such an object the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* contain no little or unimportant materials, and it is hoped that the result of this present Meeting will be to add largely to that store.

"Within the last twelve months several publications have been issued by members of the Association, and others are far advanced, bearing closely upon the antiquities of the Principality. Among these may be enumerated, in the first place, the completion of the *Celtic Remains*, which Mr. Lewis Morris left in manuscript, and which the Association has now to cordially thank Mr. Silvan Evans for the laborious office of having edited in its behalf. Another work full of value as illustrating our early Christian art and literature, is that which the Professor of Zoology at Oxford is publishing on *The Sculptured Stones of Wales*, the third Part of which is now ready for issue to subscribers. Closely allied to this again is the new edition of the *Lectures on Welsh Philology* by another Professor in the same University, and a zealous student of our stone inscriptions. Canon Williams of Rhydycroesau, another of our members, has completed the issue of the *Seint Greal*, and is engaged upon the *Geats of Charlemagne* as a further contribution from the rich stores of the Hengwrt Library at Peniarth to the linguistic idioms and the legendary lore of our Middle Age. The Vicar of Llanmadoc has also contributed such a prefatory instalment of his *History of Gower*, that we look forward to the rest of his work on that interesting peninsula. Among other publications in progress we will name only *The Diary of Peter Roberts*, a MS. of great interest to the antiquaries and genealogists of Denbighshire and Flintshire, upon which Mr. Breese is engaged; *The History of the Gwydir Family*, a scarce work which Mr. Askew Roberts of Oswestry is reproducing in a revised and enlarged form; and *The Tales and Sketches of Wales*, which Mr. Wilkins of Merthyr is preparing for the press.

"Under these circumstances it may seem strange that the issue of the Journal should often have been delayed from simple want of material; and the Editor desires, while thanking those members whose names are familiar, for their generous help to its pages, to appeal to those other members who have not yet done so, to contribute of their store to his wants, for so only can anything like punctuality be secured for the issue of the numbers.

"The last year has seen several gaps caused in our lists by death, including Sir G. Gilbert Scott, the eminent architect, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Williams, from among our Vice-Presidents; Mr. Thos. Wright, F.S.A., Mr. T. G. Norris, Rev. Latimer Jones, and Rev. Gilbert Smith of Gurfrieston, and others. During the same period, however, there has been more than a corresponding accession of new members, who are now proposed for final admission:

"NORTH WALES.

- "Beale, Wm. J., Esq., Bryntirion, Dolgelley, Merion.
 Davies, Rev. D., Llansilin Vicarage, Denbighshire
 Davies-Cooke, Philip Bryan, Esq., F.S.A., Gwysaney, Flintshire,
 and Owston, Yorkshire
 Davies, Rev. John, St. David's Vicarage, Blaenau, Merion.
 Hughes, Rev. D., M.A., Ruthin
 Pope, S., Esq., Q.C., Hafod-y-Bryn, Llanbedr, Merion.
 Pope, Mrs., ditto
 Verney, Capt., R.N., Rhianva, Anglesey
 Williams, Griffith, Esq., Borthwnog, Merion.
 Williams-Ellis, Rev. J., Plas Lodowie, Carnarvon

"SOUTH WALES.

- "Davey, Rev. W. H., Vice-Principal S.D.C., Lamp.
 Davies, Howell, Esq., Carmarthen
 Edmondes, Rev. Thos., Cowbridge, Glam.
 Evans, Alwyn, C., Esq., Carmarthen
 Evans, Colonel Herbert, High Mead, Cardiganshire
 Johnes, Miss, Dolau Cothi, Carmarthenshire
 Price, Mrs. Mary, Glan Twrch, Swansea Vale, Glam.
 Roberts, Evan, Esq., Church Street, Merthyr.
 Rowlands, Rev. Lewis, Llanddewi Brefi, Cardiganshire
 Williams, David, Esq., George Town, Merthyr

"ENGLAND AND THE MARCHES.

- "Bazeley, Rev. Wm., Marston Rectory, Gloucester
 Birmingham Free Library
 Gammarth, Rev. James, Drumlithie, Fordun, N.B.
 Glinn, Mrs., The Steppes Eigne, Hereford
 Leighton, Stanley, Esq., M.P., Sweeny Hall, Shropshire
 Lloyd, Rev. T. H., B.A., Holy Trinity, Oswestry

Roberts, J. Askew, Esq., Croes Wylan, Oswestry
Whitaker, Rev. R. Nowell, M.A., Whalley Vicarage, Lancashire
Williams, W. H., Esq., 13 Frederick Place, Clifton.

"*Vice-President.*—To the list of Vice-Presidents it is proposed to add the name of Whitley Stokes, Esq., LL.D.

"*Committee.*—To supply the vacancies caused by the retirement, in their rotation, of Prebendary Davies, J. R. Cobb, Rev. D. Silvan Evans, and Rev. Walter Evans, the following names are submitted for confirmation: Prebendary Davies and Rev. D. Silvan Evans re-elected, Rev. Hugh Prichard, R. Kyrke Penson, Esq.

"*Local Secretary.*—In place of T. G. Norris, deceased, Rev. Elias Owen, M.A., Denbighshire."

The Rev. E. L. Barnwell, Treasurer, in proposing that the Report be adopted and printed, congratulated the Association on its continued vigour; for although it was now between thirty and forty years old, its members were increasing, and not decreasing.

The Rev. Prebendary Davies, in seconding the motion, held, after considerable experience, the Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association to be one of the pleasantest gatherings of the year.

The President having mentioned a letter he had received from Miss Johnes, expressive of regret at being unable personally to receive the Association at Dolau Cothi, and expressed the thanks of the members for the courteous exhibition of the curiosities and antiquities they had seen there that day, called upon Professor Babington to give an outline of the day's excursion. After which Professor Westwood alluded to the Paulinus Stone, as containing in two lines one of the most striking eulogiums that could be spoken of a Christian man, and describing him as a preserver of the faith, a consistent patriot, and a loyal upholder of the right.

'*Servatur fidei patriæq' semper amator*
..... *cultor pietissimus æqui.*'

He had been unsuccessful in his search for a stone of which Mr. Longueville Jones had left a rubbing, then in the museum, and had been told that it had been broken up for road metal.

Professor Rhys, however, was able to state that in the course of the route taken by his party they had found the lost stone, the "Hir Faen", with the identical inscription; but, increased by later ones, of which an amusing account was given, showing it to have been the work of idle passers by, supplemented by the regrets of an unsuccessful Lampeter student. He then referred to the difference between the inscription on the Talorus Stone, as given in the first three editions of Gibson's *Camden*, and in all the later accounts, and hoped that the autograph of Mr. Saunders of Jesus College—Camden's informant, and probably a native of the neighbourhood—might be found to solve the difficulty.

The Rev. D. R. Thomas added a few words about the stone circles that appeared to exist near Carreg y Bwgi, and the Roman camp

near Pant Teg, above Llanfair Clydogau. He also pointed out another element that tended to illustrate the probable extent of Llanbadarn Vawr as a diocese—viz., that among the companions of St. Padarn were SS. Cadvan and Tydecho, the patron saints of an extensive district in Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, adjoining the Cardiganshire district.

The President regretted that diocesan engagements prevented his being able to remain with the Association for the rest of the meeting, and hoped that reason would be held sufficient for his non-appearance among them during the rest of the week.

Mr. G. E. Robinson, Secretary, then announced the route and arrangements for the morrow's excursion.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21.

Leaving Lampeter at half-past nine, the ruins of the once important house of Peterwell (*Arch. Camb.*, 1860, p. 276) were passed on the left hand, and we halted at the church of Llanwnen, which had been reopened last year after restoration. It comprises chancel, nave, and western tower, the base of which forms the porch. On the western face of the tower is a rude figure of probably the patron saint; and on its south-western buttress a mutilated rood with figures of Our Lord, the Virgin Mother, and St. John, of the date of the fifteenth century. The stoup stands in the wall north of the doorway. The reredos, of inlaid mosaic, the sedile, and piscina, are recent insertions.

At Llanfechan, or Llanvaughan as it is sometimes called, the dilapidated remains of a never completed house (adjoining to which there is said to have existed in former times a chapelry) stands the bilingual inscribed stone which reads in Roman characters TRENACATVS IC IACIT FILIVS MAGLAGNI (*Arch. Camb.*, and *Lapidarium Walliæ*, Plate 64); but in Ogams, TRENACCATLO, which Professor Rhys takes to be, not a version of the former, but a distinct inscription commemorative of two men, Tren and Catlo. (*Lectures on Welsh Philology*, p. 393.)

The moated mound called *Castell Santesau* (written on the Ordnance Map *Sant Hesse*) was next examined. It is a circular mound defended on the river side by a steep, shelving bank, and on the other by a fosse some 20 feet deep. At the north-west side the earth has been thrown up so as to form an embankment some 40 feet high from the bottom of the fosse, and 30 feet above the rest of the area. Whether its purpose was to guard a ford on the river, or to serve as a watch-point, may not be easy to determine; but its position in the middle of the Vale of the Teivi, and in the face of another valley opening into it, tends in favour of the latter view, especially when the importance of guarding against surprises through these once well-wooded glens be borne in mind; whereas the more open hills called for comparatively little precaution.

The church of Llanybyddar (St. Peter's) follows the usual type of the churches of this Vale, and consists of chancel and nave with a battlemented western tower, which has a turret-stair at its north-east angle, and supplies in its vaulted base the principal entrance into the church. A broken font lies on the floor, and its place is supplied by fixing the stoup on a substructure of rubble; but it would seem to be rarely used, as, like many of its neighbours, it is carefully whitewashed on both the in- and the out-sides. An early foliated window in the north wall shows where the rood-loft once stood, the space beneath which was lighted by it, and tells how much the ground outside has changed its level by reason of the many burials. The Communion-cup bears the inscription, + POCVLVM DE ECCLESIE + LAN + ABET + HEOR,—a form of the name which had hardly been recognised as its own; indeed, we were told it must at one time have belonged to some other church. However, as the name has been spelt eleven or twelve different ways, one more need not have made much difference. It bears no date; but from its marks, and comparison with others, it must have been about 1574.

At Maes-y-Gaer, a section of the Roman road leading from *Mari-dunum* (Carmarthen) to *Loventium* (Llanio) had been exposed through the care of Colonel Evans of Highmead, and after inspecting it we ascended the hill which is crowned with an extensive circular camp of about 120 yards diameter. The entrance is nearly due east, and is flanked by a curtain and mounds on each side. On the east-north-east it is defended by a double line of dyke, being the most accessible side; on the west and south sides the dyke has been almost obliterated. The position is very important, as it may be said to stand in the centre of the great valley district of the Teifi, and overhangs the Roman road.

Returning through the village, the party proceeded to Highmead, where they were received by Colonel and Mrs. Evans with great hospitality; and after inspecting the pictures and other articles of *virtù*, we sped along for Llanllwni, alighting on the way at a place marked "Cwrt", to examine an earthwork which occupies the angle of slightly elevated ground between the brook Tegan and the river Teifi. The steep bank forms a natural defence on two sides, the rest is protected by a dyke. The included space is small, about 35 feet by 18 feet; and as at Santesau, the bank is raised at the north-west.

The view of Llanllwni Church, as we descended into the narrow, picturesque valley, was strikingly beautiful. Here the Teifi just finds room to wind between two steep and well wooded banks. There, on a high ridge of rock, stands the church with its lofty tower. Tower, nave, and chancel, constitute the plan, with a small vestry at north-east angle. From the last a narrow window looks direct to the altar. In the east wall are two slabs, intended probably for images; two credences in the north, and an ambry in the south wall. The font is square, rude, and whitewashed. The church itself has lately been restored. Outside, near the door, is a large

slab with three small crosses upon it, and believed to have been an altar; and in the tower another is said to have been inserted. A little to the east of the church, and now included in the cemetery, is a mound in which were discovered last year (1877) several cists with human bones. A dyke slightly to the east of this, leaves it debateable whether the mound had been originally sepulchral or military.

A small circular tower or building, 8 ft. exterior, and 4 ft. 6 ins. interior diameter, on the north-east side of the church, and just outside the cemetery wall, is said, like the wall below it, on the river bank, to have been connected with an old priory. Perhaps there was here a cell of St. John's Priory at Carmarthen, for in 1291 one moiety, and in 1309 the other moiety, of the tithes of the parish, together with those of Llanfihangel Rhos-y-Corn, were bestowed upon that house; and after the Dissolution they were conferred on the Bishop of Lincoln, who is, through the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, their present appropriator.

Tea and coffee were provided, with kind thought, by Mrs. Lloyd at Pontllwni; and a drinking-cup, of beaten silver and ebony, commemorative of a battle between the Hungarians and Turks, was sent for inspection by Mrs. Saunders of Berth-y-berllan.

The church of Llanfihangel ar Arth, appropriated, like Llanllwni, at one time to the Priory of St. John at Carmarthen, has lately been restored; but on the present occasion was chiefly attractive for its two ancient tombstones,—one inscribed *HIC IACIT VLCAGNVS FIVS (sic) SENOMAGLI* (*Lapidarium Walliæ*, Plate 45; and *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, p. 398); the other engraved with one large and several small crosses. (*Lap. Wall.*, Pl. 48). The stairs to the rood-loft have been built up in the north wall; and an old font from the extinct chapel of ease at Pencader lies in the churchyard.

Owing to the distance and the shortness of the time, the intended visit to Llandyssil had to be omitted; but on the homeward journey the church of Llanwenog was inspected. In form it follows the local type, with the addition of a south chantry chapel. The font is circular, and of Norman character, with faces rudely carved upon it. A two-light window on the south side is Decorated; the east window and the tower are Perpendicular. Add to this the Apostles' Creed in Welsh (black letter), discovered with many other frescoes on the north wall, a mutilated credence, a bracket for the image of the patron saint, and portion of a crucifix in the church, and they constitute together an interesting edifice. The tower is battlemented, with a stair-turret: and over the west door is an escutcheon which indicates the family through whose influence some large renovation must have been carried out. The arms are a chevron between three martlets (or ravens), with a legend, partly obliterated, on a garter.

In the immediate vicinity of the church a memorable battle was fought, in the tenth century, between the Welsh and the Danes, of which the following notice was supplied by Colonel Evans: "Owen

states that in 981 the Danes landed in West Wales and penetrated to Llanwenog, and that a battle was fought at Caemas; the Danes under Godfrid, the British under Einon ab Owen or Hywell ab Ienaf. In the *History of Wales*, by Caradoc of Llancarvan, which was printed and set in order in the year 1774 by Dr. Powell and Mr. Wynne of Oxford, I find that in the year 979 Godfrid, son of Harold the Dane, landed in Anglesey and Llyn, which countries he devastated. Howel ab Ienaf, Prince of North Wales, having raised an army, met the Danes at Gwaith Hirbarth, and shamefully overthrew them. In revenge, Godfrid in the year 981 landed a powerful army in West Wales, and spoiled the land of Dyfed (Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan), with the church of St. David's, and fought the famous battle of Llanwanoc. The Welsh were in this battle probably commanded by Eineon, son of Owen, Prince of South Wales. In 982, when the English entered Wales, Eineon, assisted by Howel, Prince of North Wales, defeated them; but as Howel appears to have joined Eineon for the purpose of fighting the English, and no mention is made of him in the fight of the previous year, it is only to be supposed that Eineon stood alone with his followers against the Dane. In 986 we find Godfrid again invading Anglesey; so neither of the leaders in the battle of Llanwanoc can have been killed; and therefore the 'Crug yr udon' has probably no connection with this battle, as a *crug* of its size would only have been raised over some great chief; and it is most improbable that the bulk of the killed would have been carried for burial a mile from where they fell."

EVENING MEETING.—The chair was taken by Professor Babington, who called upon Mr. R. W. Banks to read a paper on "The Charters of Lampeter", which is printed in the current number of the Journal.

Professor Edmondes then read a paper on the "Folk-lore of Cardiganshire and Caermarthenshire", by the Rev. D. W. Thomas of Pontfaen, vicar of St. Ann's, near Bangor. This was followed by discussions, in which Professor Westwood, Mr. Barnwell, and Dr. Raven took part, and will be printed in a future number.

The Rev. Benjamin Williams was next called upon to read a paper on "The Names of Places in the neighbourhood of Lampeter." This, too, will be printed.

The Rev. Dr. Raven, master of the Grammar School, Great Yarmouth, read the next paper, on "The Prospects of Welsh Campanology", printed in the present number, and was followed by Mr. Robinson, who mentioned *inter alia* the inscription on the Llantrisant bell, "Gloria in Ecclesia contra papam et diabolum," and warmly advocated greater attention to this subject on the part of the Society. Other papers on "The Howells of Pencaerau", by the Rev. B. Williams, and on "The Ancient British Origin of the Herberts", owing to the necessities of time, were voted to be taken as read.

A vote of thanks to the Local Committee was moved by Prebendary Davies and seconded by Professor Rhys, who stated that it

was in this neighbourhood that he had begun his archæological researches.

Professor Westwood proposed a vote of thanks to the contributors to the museum, and spoke of the instruction to be derived from a comparison of the local antiquities so brought together at the different places of the Association's annual meetings.

Mr. Barnwell, in seconding the proposition, instanced some important contributions in a former year at Ruthin.

The thanks of the Association were also cordially given, on the motion of Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Banks, to those who on each day of the meeting welcomed the Association with so much hospitality.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22.

The archæologists started to-day in two sections, the one making for the abbey of Strata Florida as its main point, the other branching off at Tregaron, in search of inscribed stones. The former party left the train at the station of Ystrad Meurig, renamed of late, from its being the one most convenient for a visit to the abbey, which is distant three miles, "Strata Florida"; the intervening distance was soon compassed by some on foot and by the rest in carriages; and on the way the hamlet of Pont Rhyd Fendigaid (the bridge of the blessed ford), intimated that we were approaching it along the pilgrims' path. Considering the former importance of the abbey and the extent of its monastic buildings, which covered a space of about nine acres, there are now but very scant remains to be seen. An excellent account of the abbey, its history, possessions, architecture, and the eminent men buried within its precincts, written by the Rev. George Roberts, vicar of Monmouth, was read at the annual meeting at Aberystwith in 1847, and printed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1848.

Another paper was read on the spot by the Rev. T. R. Lloyd, the vicar, in which he combined several local traditions. Hoping to recur to the subject, we need at present only observe that, whether, as is most likely, Rhys ap Tewdwr's original foundation, before A.D. 1090, was at the Hen Fynachlog, two miles distant, or not, there need be little doubt that Rhys ap Gruffydd's re-foundation as a Cistercian monastery in 1164 was on the present site. This was in a great measure burnt down by Edward I and again rebuilt; and the western doorway, with its round head and thirteen bands of croziers, welding together its five different orders, belongs to this or even a later period rather than to the Transition Norman, as Mr. Roberts thought, so that there is no occasion for his theory that the rebuilding of 1294 was a restoration of the peculiarities of that of 1164. On the inner side, moreover, the string course has been completely cut through to admit the present arch, showing that it

is of later construction than the bulk of the wall in which it stands. This same string course re-appears in the north transept, and belongs to the work of Rhys ap Gruffydd's re-foundation. An Early English capital, with the foliage deeply carved, has been dug up within the last ten years, and now stands on the wall in front of the farmhouse, which was itself in former times the abbot's residence. On the same wall is another stone inscribed "Jane Stedman, widow, of Strata Florida", a member of that family through which the property has devolved by marriage to its present owner, G. E. J. Powell, Esq., of Nanteos. A curious allegorical painting on panel represents the Temptation of Youth, and on the scroll upon which the boy stands are the lines—

"When virtue and vice
Youth doth woo,
'Tis hard to say
Which way he'll go.

"Anno Dom. 1741."

The uncared for look of the place may have, however, an attraction for the archæologist, who, reflecting upon the former greatness of the abbey, and the prominent place it has occupied in the annals of the past, as the burial place of the princes of South Wales, and the home of its chief archives, and looking upon the heaps of *débris* that now mark the site, would fain hope that a careful and intelligent examination will some day bring to light, not only the plan and outline of the former buildings, but also disentomb some things of interest and value that must now lie concealed beneath the masses of earth and stones. The little parish church adjoining, built in part out of the spoils of the abbey, is an unpretending Hanoverian building, but contains a good and almost complete copy of Bishop Parry's black letter Bible of 1620, the title and one or two other pages in the body of the book being alone wanting. It is in the original boards, but has lost the clasps. There is also a vestry book in the chest, with many interesting entries, such as the "blocking up of the east door" (?) in 1771, a "contribution to the relief of distressed missionaries in North America," 1779, and others of much service for a parochial account.

Returning thence to Bron Meurig, the party was hospitably entertained by the Rev. John Jones, master of the Grammar School, and afterwards inspected the church bell, which was found a few years ago in a bog near Llanwnnws, and the story of which discovery was communicated at the time by Mr. Jones to the *Journal (Archæologia Cambrensis, 1875.)* A large collection of Oriental coins—gold, silver, copper, and bronze—collected by a former pupil of the school, and presented by him to it, was also examined, and then a move was made to the school itself. The founder of the Grammar School of Ystrad Meurig was Mr. Edward Richard, who not only conferred a vast benefit on this then outlandish district by his foundation, but by his energy and skill raised it to a high pitch of efficiency; and

many prominent clergymen of the past generation were ordained from it without any other collegiate instruction. The school was held within the church, which appears to have been modified to suit its requirements, a window having been closed in the east wall and a fireplace and chimney substituted; it is now in a ruinous condition, and appears to be used chiefly as a covered playground for wet weather. The present school-room is also the parish church, and was built some years ago, but without the slightest ecclesiastical or even scholastic features. Happily there is now a prospect of new school buildings, through the operation of the Endowed School Commission, which has united the foundations of Ystrad Meurig and Lledrod. A room at the west end of the school church serves the respective purposes of a vestry, a class-room, and a library, and among the books are some very valuable editions of the Fathers; and as is so often the case, portions of early MSS. used up in some of the covers. The site of the Castle is all that now remains, but a portion of the walls were standing within memory. The inner court was surrounded by a fosse, the outer defence was probably a *cheval-de-frise*, surmounting in one portion a steep slope, and on the other a strong dyke. Lewis, in his *Topographical Dictionary*, says that "of the original foundation nothing satisfactory is known. The first notice of it occurs in the history of the siege of Aberystwith Castle by Gruffydd ap Rhys, when the governor of that fortress sent to Ystrad Meurig by night, and received before the morning a reinforcement, which enabled him to defend it against the attacks of the Welsh prince. It was partly destroyed by Owen Gwynedd in 1136, when that chieftain, aided by his brother Cadwaladr, destroyed several other castles in Wales, which were held by Anglo-Norman invaders. It was, however, repaired in 1150 by Rhys, Prince of South Wales, who with his brother Meredydd, sons of Gruffydd ap Rhys, took it from Howel ap Owen Gwynedd and fortified it for themselves. In 1158 it was besieged and taken by Roger, Earl of Clare, but was retaken in 1189 by Maelgwyn ap Rhys, who in 1194 gave it to Anarawd, his brother, as a ransom for the liberation of his two brothers, Howel and Madoc, whom that chieftain had made prisoners. It did not remain long in the possession of Anarawd, for in 1198 Maelgwyn again retook it, and retained it till the year 1207, when, despairing of being able to defend it against Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, from whom he expected a hostile attack, he rased it to the ground; and from that time it does not appear that it was ever rebuilt."

The other section, on leaving the main body of the Society at Tregaron station, at once proceeded to the church, and subjected the walls of the tower to a close scrutiny, in the hope of finding some trace of an inscribed stone, known to have been in existence in the time of Sir Samuel Meyrick. One he removed from hence to his own residence at Goodrich Court, where, by the industry of Professor Rhys, it has been re-discovered. Another is said by local tradition to have been used in repairing the base of the tower, but

the attempt to identify it failed. Of the original church nothing remains but the tower, the walls of the nave and chancel having been rebuilt from the ground line in the process of restoration; and it must be said, in justice to those who advised so wholesale a measure, that the body of the church, as they found it, was a poor specimen of the debased Georgian type. The tower is a good example of the typical square and somewhat tapering shaft, starting from a broadly splayed base, and surmounted by a battlemented parapet, simple in design but very effective—a type which seems to be peculiar to the western counties of the Principality, which is marked and distinct, and well worthy of preservation. The interior of the tower and its roof have been substantially repaired, and the bell cage is new, carrying only one bell, and that a modern one, cast by M. and R. J., Merthyr, 1859.

The next points were the churches of Llan Penal and Lledrod, neither of which deserve more than passing notice, as being devoid of any architectural feature, and, especially the latter, which is in a very indifferent state of repair. The former church has no bell, although there is evidence of one having been used; and it may be well to draw attention to the fact, in the hope that this indispensable adjunct to every church may be replaced here if it can be found. The bell of Lledrod Church is by Evans of Chepstow, dated 1751, and is of better casting and tone than usual, but is so insecurely fixed that it cannot be rung, and will fall outwards unless it be reinstated.

On the way hence to Gwnnws, a search was made for the “*Llech Mihangel*”, marked upon the Ordnance Survey. A cottage is now built over the spot, and the stone has probably been broken up to provide materials for the building of it. A little further on was inspected the “*Maen Gwyn*”, a high boulder of white spar, probably an ancient boundary stone, but bearing no mark or inscription.

The church at Gwnnws is almost entirely new, the feature of most interest in it is the “*Hirodil Stone*”, of which good sketches and rubbings were made, the lettering was carefully examined and determined in consultation, so that the illustration and account of it to be given in *Lapidarium* may be full and accurate. This church also is without a bell, but the vicar has it in contemplation to purchase the old one, which was dug up in the bog, and exhibited at Bron Meurig. The old chalice is in a poor condition and out of repair, but is capable of being renovated and made available for use at a comparatively small cost. It is to be hoped the vicar will undertake this reform also, as well as that of the bell before referred to.

The next point of interest was the church of Llanddewi Brefi, where accurate rubbings and drawings of the inscribed stones were taken. One of them, the most interesting, was broken up during the restoration of the church, and is now built into the north-west angle of the nave, the fragments of it being placed upside down. The angle has only been repaired for about 10 feet in height, and

the stone was broken up to provide materials for the purpose! It was evidently a flat stone, and equally certain that other fragments of the inscription closely adjoin these, laid flat, or with the inscribed face inwards. A few shillings would pay for drawing down the angle again, when all that remains of the stone might be recovered and the angle rebuilt. Considerable historic interest attaches to a true reading of this inscription, as the one given in Meyrick's *Cardiganshire* scarcely commends itself to our judgment. Fortunately the other stones have escaped injury, and the drawings taken of them will be reproduced.

Both sections returned sufficiently early to be able to inspect the mound adjoining the College, the site of the Castle of Lampeter. It has been much modified by the exigencies of the College buildings; but from its character and situation it appears to have been similar to the many others that mark the district, and corresponds with the moated mounds of the upper valley of the Severn, in the neighbourhood of Newtown and Montgomery.

A portion of the Roman road also was examined in the fields to the south-west of the town.

In the evening the members met in the College hall for a more careful examination of the Museum, where, in accordance with the suggestions thrown out on Tuesday evening, the chief objects of local interest were pointed out and described by Professor Edmondson, whilst other objects, such as china and coins, were taken charge of by the Rev. D. H. Davies of Cernarh. Of these a detailed account will be found in the catalogue of the Museum.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23.

To-day again two parties were formed, one section in search of inscribed stones taking the route indicated in the names of Maes Mynach, Capel St. Silin, Llanllyr, Abermeurig, Llanio, Silian; the other taking Silian, Llanllyr, Abermeurig, Llangetho, Llanio, and Llanddewi Brefi; but as so much ground was traversed in common we will combine the two accounts.

The first point was the inscribed, or rather sculptured, stone at Maes Mynach, a monolith of sandstone, 5 feet 6 inches high, rudely fashioned into the semblance of a habited figure by having the upper angles broken off, and so forming the shoulders, while the central part would represent the head. It formerly stood in an upright position within the enclosure of a British camp called the Gaer, at Cribyn, and was removed from thence to its present position in the latter part of last century. It has upon its face three groups of interlacing knots of simple design, very broadly cut; and when standing in its original position would, at a little distance, have some resemblance to a Benedictine, or, if whitewashed, a Carmelite friar. It is no unfair assumption that the origin of the name Maes Mynach is thus to be traced; for there is no other indication in the

buildings, or traditional history there, of a more direct derivation of the name.

From hence, about half a mile further on, is the small hamlet of Capel St. Silin; but here all trace of the ancient chapel has disappeared, and even the memory of it is dying out. It stood on the point of the hill overlooking the small valley and hamlet. Some few stones were remaining during the childhood of our informant (æt. 72); and one was more especially remembered from its fancied resemblance to a coped coffin-lid, but is now quite overgrown, and covered up with earth.

Silian is a pretty little church in an elevated *cwm* that forms a pass over the watershed that separates the valley of the Dulas from that of the Aeron. It has very recently been restored with much good taste by Mr. Withers. For the older bellcot an effective campanile has been substituted, and an open stone pulpit and plain reredos in three compartments inserted. The bowl of the old font, preserved in the vestry, is curious, and has four rude heads carved at the angles. Outside the church, built into the south wall, is the Bandus Stone. It is clearly lettered, and an illustration of it will appear in *Lap. Wall.* At the east end of the church is a detached stone bearing on one face a miniature representation of precisely the same character and design as the Maes Mynach Stone, and on the other a well cut design of the mat-pattern. Of both rubbings were taken.

Llanllyr, the seat of Colonel Lewes, is the site of an ancient nunnery, valued at the Dissolution, according to Dugdale and Speed, at £57 : 5 : 4, and said by Leland to have been a cell of Strata Florida. Very small remains of the buildings are to be seen, as they were doubtless pulled down to provide materials for the building of the modern mansion of the same name.

The inscribed stone which was the object of our visit is in the private grounds; it is an oblong block about 5 feet long, split down the middle, one half of which only remains, the other having been built into the walls of the house. The remaining half bears on its face part of an incised wheel-cross, and a smaller one on the right side, complete. The inscription, in rudely formed minuscule characters, is on the face. It is much to be hoped that the owner will have a search made for the missing half, that the whole inscription may be recovered. An illustration of the inscription as it now is given by Professor Westwood in *Lapidarium Walliæ*, Plate 64.

Passing through Talsarn, attention was drawn to an inscription on the lintel of a doorway, which reads M. LL. FB 1685. I. E. CARP., and commemorates the owner who built the house, apparently one of the Lloyds of Llanllyr, and the carpenter who worked at it.

The church of Trefilan (St. Hilary's) is small and unpretending, consisting of chancel and nave, and was built in 1806 in place of the previous double-aisled one, which had fallen into such dilapidation that it had to be taken down. The font, a square, slightly hollowed stone on a circular pillar, has been retained, but the ori-

ginal bowl has gone. The chalice is inscribed *POCVLM ECCLESIE DE LLANILAR 1574*.

The "Castell" is a moated mound of about 50 feet diameter at the top, and is supposed, according to Lewis, to have been "begun by Maelgwn ap Rhys, and to have been completed by his son Maelgwn Vychan in the year 1233."

At Abermeurig Mr. J. E. Rogers had provided a plentiful luncheon for the now hungry and numerous party, after acknowledgment of which a move was made for Llangeitho Church, more memorable for its associations with the pious and eloquent Daniel Rowland than for its present ecclesiology. It was rebuilt in 1819, in the style and with the features of the period. At the east end is a semicircular sacarium; and the *POCVLM + ECCLESIE + DE + LANKEYTHO* is still shown. But, alas! the church contains no such thing as a font! Rowland's tombstone stands against the east wall, on the outside; and other members of his family are commemorated on a tablet on the north wall. In the churchyard are some fine yew trees; and there is here a curious fashion of building altar-tombs with an outward curve, like a boy's cap of some fifty year ago.

On the other side of the brook, and in another parish, but almost within a stone's throw, stands the large Methodist Chapel built originally for Rowland when inhibited from preaching in the church.

At Llanio traces could be seen of portions of the Roman camp, Loventium, and in all directions pieces of Roman brick and mortar; but much excavation will have to be done before any satisfactory account can be given of it. In the walls of the farmhouse and out-buildings the Roman inscriptions, *OVERIONI* and *COH. II. (AUG. ?)*, were examined; and we were told that in "Cae Gwyrfil" (qu. Milwyr, i.e., Soldier's Field) there was formerly a large sepulchral mound full of bones, which were carted away a few years ago as compost for the fields.

The church of Llanddewi Brefi is, both from its association with St. David and its connection with Bishop Beck, of so much importance and interest, that we are glad to be able to promise a paper on its history from the pen of the late Rev. W. Edmunds, Head Master of the Grammar School at Lampeter. It will suffice, therefore, to notice now some only of its salient features. It stands on a slight spur or bank on the south side of the Brevi, where that river cuts at right angles the line of hills that runs northward to Tregaron. This bank, according to the legend, rose spontaneously during the course of St. David's famous speech against Pelagius, and was the standing proof of his orthodoxy and of his opponent's error. It was originally cruciform in plan, but at present it comprises only nave and chancel, the transept-arches alone remaining to show their previous existence. A central tower surmounts the choir. The nave has lately been restored in the Early English style; but not the chancel, which is only used as a Sunday school. The chalice is exactly similar to that at Llangeitho, and is, moreover, dated,—*+POCVLM ECCLESIE DE LANDEWY BREVVY. 1574*. Near the west door

are three upright stones with crosses, and in the west wall two fragments of the Idnert inscription. Possibly a third may exist in the north wall of the tower-arch; but if so, it has been so scored and defaced as to be utterly illegible. Some ruins near the church are still pointed out as "Lluest Cantorion" (the Chanters' Lodgings).

A meeting of members was held in the evening, at 8.30, for the transaction of the business of the Association, and it was finally announced that the Annual Meeting for 1879 should be held in Welsh Pool.

*** The Museum Catalogue will appear with the January Number.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

LAMPETER ANNUAL MEETING, 1878.

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Signed W. WILLIAMS, *Treasurer*.
D. JONES.
C. C. BABINGTON, *Chairman of General Committee*.

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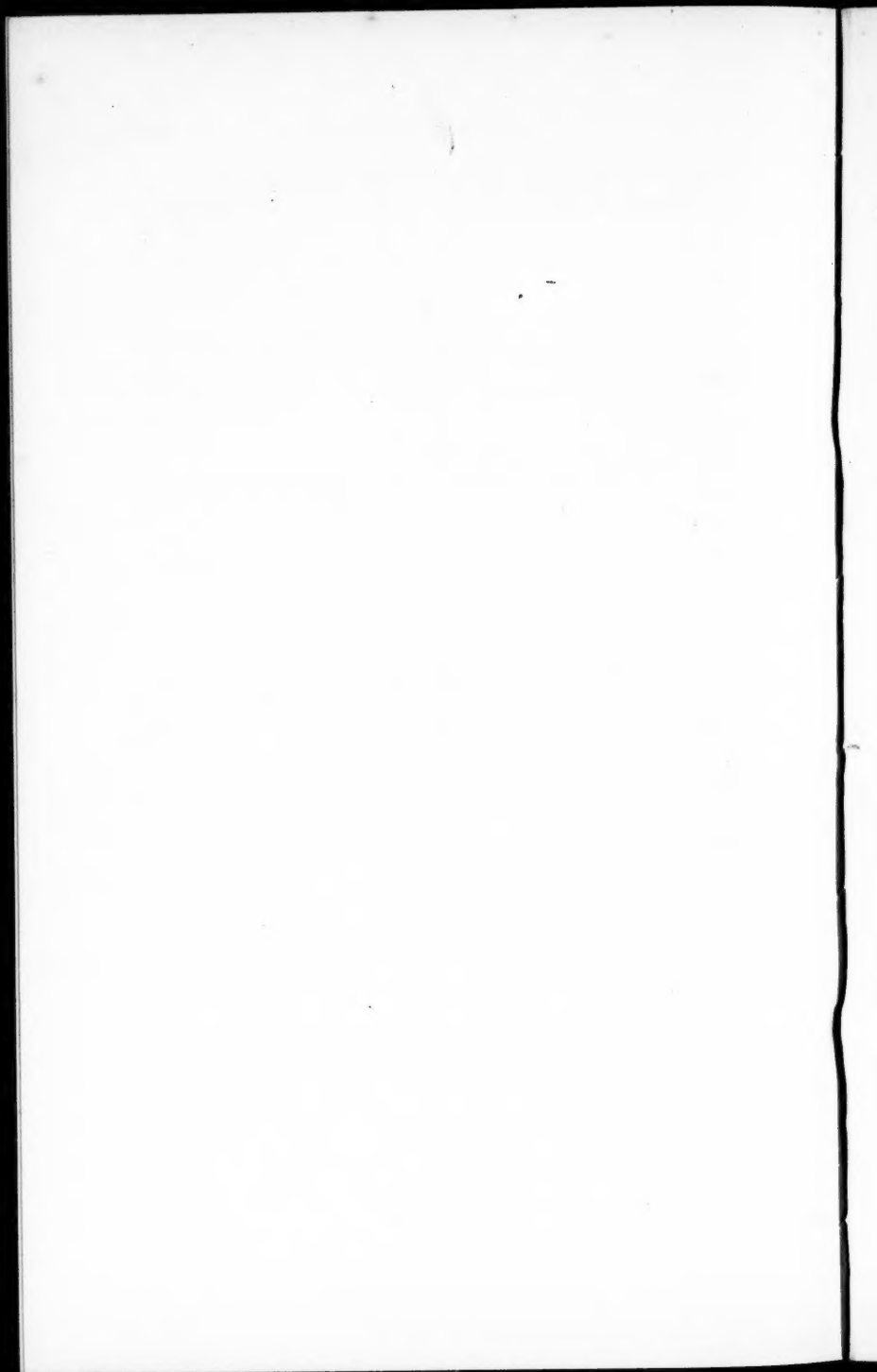
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davensi Ivory filio Chaeryt", etc. "Lomeri" is probably a clerical error for "Someri".

These charters are without date; but Fitz Hamon died 1107, and Abbot Pharigius, 1117. Both charters are probably before 1100. William is the earliest sheriff of Glamorgan on record. He is styled "of Cardiff"; but his power as the lord's chief officer no doubt extended over the whole lordship. He was evidently the builder of the mill mentioned in Bishop Urban's convention in 1126, and to whom, with others, was addressed the letter of Pope Calixtus in 1119. Whether he was ancestor of the family of De Cardiff of Walton-Cardiff is uncertain. He must not be confounded with William de Cardiff who was much employed by Richard de Clare in Glamorgan about 1242-50, and whose precept, addressed to the sheriff and barons of the county, is given further on.

Roger de Sumeri was ancestor of the baronial family of that name, who long held possessions near Cardiff, and appear in the local charters. They, with the descendants of Le Sore, St. Quintin, and Sully, will reappear in these pages.

Confirmatio Willelmi Regis.

[*Hist. et Cartul. S'ti Petri Glouc.* Ed. 1863, i, p. 334.]

"Anno incarnationis Domini MLXXXVI ego Willelmus rex Anglorum petitione Serlonis Abbatis de Gloucestria etc. concessi Deo et ecclesiæ S'ti Petri in Gloucestria possidere ecclesiam etiam Sancti Cadoci cum terra quam Robertus filius Hamonis dedit eidem abbatiæ Hiis testibus."

Carta Inspecionis Edwardi Regis S'te Marie de Theokesb.

[*N. Monasticon*, ii, 65; *Cart.* 28 Ed. I, No. 16, memb. 3.]

"Ego Willielmus rex Anglorum concedo Monasterio Sanctæ Mariæ de Teokesberia imperpetuum has res subscriptas quas Robertus filius Hamonis dedit et homines sui, piscinam etc. et ecclesias de Walis etc. Guilielmo Cancellario teste et Roberto filio Hamonis et Rogero filio Geroldi et Gualtero Giffard."

These two charters are preserved, the one in the *Cartulary of Gloucester*, and the other by recital in an *Inspecimus* of Edward I. The former is described in the margin of Mr. Hart's volume as "A.D. 1086. Confirmation of William the Conqueror." But Fitz Hamon, who is generally supposed to have received the honour of Gloucester after the Conqueror's death in 1087, most certainly was not in a condition to make Welsh, and especially Glamorganshire, grants until after his conquest in 1091. The date of 1086 is, therefore, probably an error, and the charter of the reign of Rufus, or between the Welsh conquest of 1091 and the King's death in 1100.

The other charter, also recording Welsh gifts by Fitz Hamon, is no doubt by the same King. Of the witnesses, William is probably William Giffard, Chancellor from 1086 to 1088, and again in 1100. He was, no doubt, a near relative of Gualter or Walter Giffard, the well-known Earl of Buckingham, and the last witness, who died in 1100.

These are the earliest known charters, by a Norman sovereign, relating to lands in Glamorgan, and they embody and confirm still earlier grants by

the Norman conqueror of that lordship. The Gloucester charter is thus referred to in the cartulary of that Abbey (*ibid.*, i, pp. 93, 122):

"Robertus filius Hamonis dedit ecclesiam S'ti Cadoci de Lancarvan Deo et ecclesie S'ti Petri Gloucestrie et Penhon quindecim hidas terre rege Wilhelmo confirmante tempore Serlonis Abbatis." And again: "Robertus filius Hamonis dedit ecclesiam S'ti Cadoci cum quindecim carucatis terre."

Serlo succeeded as Abbot, 1072, 4 calend. Sept., and died 1102 or 1104, "5 non. Marc. feria quinta post cineres ad vesperam."

Charter of Confirmation by Henry I, A.D. 1100.

[*N. Mon.*, ii, 65.]

"In nomine Sancte Trinitatis. Notum sit fidelibus cunctis tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Hainricus Dei gratia Rex Anglorum etc. in anno ab incarnatione Domini millesimo et centesimo concedo etc..... quas Robertus filius Hamonis ceterique barones mei dederunt predictae ecclesie videlicet.....ecclesiam de Walis... et decimas de Ceotol quam dedit predictae ecclesie Robertus de la Haia, et ecclesias de dominio suo, et piscariam de Walis et Amenel quam dedit predictae ecclesie Winebaldus de Balaon..... Signum Heanrici regis etc. etc..... Robertus filius Hamonis et Haimo frater ejusdem."

This charter is recited in an Inspecimus of 28 Edward I. It proves the existence of Hamon, brother of Robert Fitz Hamon, and that he was alive in 1100.

Charter of Confirmation to Tewkesbury by Henry I, 1106.

[*Pat. 10 H. IV, Pars II, m. 5; N. Mon.*, ii, 66.

"In nomine sancte et individue Trinitatis etc. rex H. salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus me Henricum D. G. Anglorum regem perhenniter concessisse et libere confirmasse ecclesie sancte Dei genetricis et perpetue Virginis Marie de Teokesberia A.D. incarnationis M.C.V. I. apud Wintoniam has res subscriptas quas Robertus filius Hamonis et plures alii homines dederunt etc. ...ecclesia de Pentric... In Sumersete in villa que vocatur Aisse triginta duas solidatas terre per annum quam dedit Gilbertus de Umfravilla pro anima uxoris sue. In Ascentona duas hidas et unam virgatam terre de dono Roberti fil. Nigelil. In Walis, ecclesiam parochialem S'te Marie de Burgo de Cardi cum una carucata terre; capellam de castello de Cardi cum una carucata terre. Decimas omnium dominicorum reddituum de Burgo de Cardi. Decimas totius domini quod R. filius Hamonis habuit in Walis. Omnes decimas omnium baronum R. filii Hamonis per totam terram de Walis. Totum brachium aque de Taf quod est juxta ecclesiam, ex quo exit de Taf quousque reintrat in Taf, ad faciendas piscarias et quaslibet utilitates ecclesie; pratum ultra aquam juxta ecclesiam, villulam que vocatur Landoho. Terram quam dedit Walterus de Landblethien. Decimam terre quam Abbas de Gloec. habet in Landcarven. Ecclesiam de Landhiltunit. Terram quam Walkelinus dedit; molen-dinum de Raz et piscarias quas Robertus de Haia dedit. Terram quam Robertus filius Nigelilli dedit. Ecclesiam de Novo Castello. Hec autem omnia confirmaverunt mecum isti barones mei. Signum + regis Heanrici. Signum Walteri cancellarii. Signum Girardi Archiepiscopi. Signum Roberti

Ep'i de Nichole. Sampsonis Ep'i Wigorniae. Signum Hugonis Abbatis. S. Humfridi de Bohun. S. Haymonis Dapiferi. Sig. Roberti Com. de Mell. Abbatis Glaston. S. Roberti filii Nigelli. Sig. Abbatis Germundi. Pharis Abbatis. S. Rog. Saresbur. Ep'i. S. Thomas Capell. S. Will. Exon. Ep'i. S. Abbatis Nigelli."

Of the places named, Pentric is Pentyrch. The parish church of St. Mary's, Cardiff, was swept away by a river-flood some centuries later; but the parish still forms the western side of the town. The chapel of the Castle has long been destroyed. It seems to have stood in the outer ward. Mr. Jones thinks Walkelinus was a small holder in Llanccadle, who gave either a bit of marsh land, or the site of the chapel in the village. The Chapter of Gloucester, successors to Tewkesbury, do not, however, hold any property corresponding to these gifts.

The grant of the lord's tithes may mean those of Llantwit, Llanblethian, Cardiff, and Llantrissant, which were specially the lord's lands. The monks had also the great tithe of Penmark and Llanccarvan, but not of the contiguous parishes of Llantrithyd, St. Nicholas, Porthkerry, St. Tathans, or Wenvoe.

This charter is also taken from its recital in the *Inspeximus* of 28 Edw. I, preserved in *Pat. 10 Henry IV, Pars II, m. 5*, and *N. Mon., ii, 66*. This is one of the two charters mentioned by Foss, in which, by an error of the scribe, the Chancellor is called Walter instead of Waldric. Hamon the dapifer is still alive, as is the Robert Fitz Nigel of the preceding charters. Pharis is, no doubt, the Pharigius of a preceding charter, Abbot of Abingdon.

In the same *Inspeximus* is contained another charter, also by Henry I to Tewkesbury, but without date, and which relates to Fitz Hamon, though not to Glamorgan. The names of the witnesses are preserved.

[*Pat. 10 H. IV, Pars II, m. 5; N. Mon., ii, 66.*]

"Henricus Dei gratia Rex etc. etc. salutem. Sciatis etc....pro animabus... Roberti filii Hamonis...omnes possessiones suas...tenendas in perpetua elemosina et libere et quiete sicut fuit quietum dominium Roberti filii Hamonis qui eandem ecclesiam (Teokes.) fundavit quando illud fuit in dominio Regis Willielmi patris mei et Mathildæ reginæ matris meæ.....Testibus Rogero Ep'o Saresb., Roberto Ep'o Lincoln., Roberto Comite de Mellent, Roberto Comite de Glocestr., Briencio filio Comitiss, Hamone Dapifero, Walter de Glocestr'. Apud Winton."

Brian Fitz Count was a considerable person in the reigns of Henry and Stephen, and in the latter seems to have been joint Treasurer with the Earl of Gloucester (5 Stephen). Bishop Roger was consecrated in 1103, and the date of this charter may be 1106-7.

Conventio inter Urbanum Epis' Llandav' et Robertum Consulem, A.D. 1126.

[*Lib. Landav., p. 27.*]

"Anno ab incarnatione Domini mxxvi fuit hæc Conventio facta inter Urbanum Ep'm Land'm et Robertum Consulem Glocestriensem de omnibus calumniis quas idem Episcop' habebat adversus predictum Consulem et suos homines in Walis et de illis terris quas ab episcopo se non cognoscebant

demere. Idem Consul concessit Ep'o unum mōlendum quo Willielmus de Kardi fecit et terram eidem molendino pertinentem et unam piscariam in Elei per transversam ipsius fluminis et c acras terræ in maresco de inter Taf et Elei ad arandum, ultra ad pratum, et ita quod caput earundem c acrarum incipiat juxta dominicam terram ipsius Ep'i et continuati in longum extendantur, et communem pasturam cum hominibus Consulis, et in memoribus Consulis, excepto Kibor, materiem ad opus ecclesie de Landavia et ipsius Ep'i et clericorum suorum et omnium hominum de feudo ecclesie et paisionem et pasturam, Walenses Ep'i cum Walensibus Consulis et Normanni et Anglici Ep'i cum Normannis et Anglicis Consulis extra Kybor, et capellam de Stuntaf et decimam ipsius villæ, et terram quam Comes eidem capellæ donat unde sacerdos cum decima positus viveret: itaque parochiani ad natale Christi et Pascha et Pentecosten visitent matrem ecclesiam de Landaf et de eadem villa corpora defunctorum ferentur humanda ad eandem matrem ecclesiam. Et propter hæc prædicta quæ Consul Ep'o donat et concedit, remittet ipse Ep'us et quietas clamat Consuli omnes calumpnias quas habebat adversus eum et adversus homines suos de omnibus terris illis quas ad feudum Consul advocabant, et si aliquis hominum Consulis sua sponte sanus vel infirmus voluerit recognoscere se terram ecclesie tenere et se velle reddere ecclesie et Ep'o et hoc coram Consule vel coram suo Vicecomite vel Præposito Domino de Kardi recognoverit, concedit Consul quod ipsam terram ecclesie et Ep'o reddat. Et Ep'us, sic sui molendini de subts ponte Ep'i exclusam admensurabit quod iter semper pervium sit ni incremento aque vel fluctu maris impediatur; et Comes faciet destrui exclusam molendini sui de Eley; et homines Comititis et quilibet alii vendant et emant cibum et potum apud Landaf et ibi illos edant et bibant et nil inde portent tempore werræ; et omnes homines de feudo Ep'i habeant quilibet commercia apud Landaf ad vendendum et emendum omnibus temporibus pacis. Et judicia ferri portabuntur apud Landaviam et fossa judicialis aque fiet in terra Ep'i propinquiori Castello de Kardi. Et si aliquis hominum Ep'i calumpniabitur hominem Consulis vel hominem barcnm suorum de aliqua re unde duellum fieri debeat, ipsorum curiis dabuntur vadimonia et tractabuntur judicia et in Castello de Kardi duellum fiat. Et si quisquam homo calumpniabitur hominem Ep'i de re unde duellum fieri debeat, vadimonia in curia Ep'i dabuntur et judicia fient et ipsum duellum in Castello de Kardi fiet et ibi habeat Ep'us eandem rectitudinem de illo duello quam haberet si fieret apud Landaviam. Et si duellum agitur inter solos homines Ep'i in ejus curia de Landavia tractetur, et fiat, et ipse Ep'us habeat suos præpositos Walenses in suo brevi scriptos per visionem et testimonium Vicecomitis Consulis, et extra mittantur, et ipse Vicecomes Consulis habeat suum contra scriptum de ipsis Walensibus, et Ep's habeat contra scriptum de Walensibus Consulis similiter. Et Consul clamat quietos Ep'o de hominibus de feudo suo denarios et omnes consuetudines quas adversos eos calumniatur. Hæc Concordia facta fuit in presentia Regis Henrici: hiis testibus Will'mo Cant'si Arch'po et Gaufrido Rotomag'si Arch'po et Will'mo Winton'si Ep'o et Rogero Saresb'si Ep'o Rann' Dunelm'si Ep'o et Johanne Riconiensi Ep'o et Oino Ebroic'si Ep'o et Gaufrido Cancellario et David rege Scotiæ et Retrocho Comite de Pertico et Rogero Comite de Warewick et Brient filio Comititis et Rob'to Doelli et Milone de Glocestr' et Eduardo de Salesberis et Waltero filio Richardi et Pug' fil' Johannis et Richardo de Aquila et Rob'to de Sigillo et Uchtredo Archidiacono de Landavia et Isaac Capellano Ep'i et Rad' Vice-

comite de Kardi et Pag' de Turbertivilla et Rodberto filio Rogeri et Richardo de S'to Quintino et Maur' de Lund' et Odone Soro et Gaufrido de Maisi apud Wodestocham: et R. Comes hujus cartæ contrascriptum habet: testibus eisdem."

Kibor or Kibur was called the royal cantreff, and is represented by the later hundred of the same name. It lies mainly on the left bank of the Taff, including Cardiff, but it also includes Llandaff on the opposite bank. Stun-taff appears to be Whitechurch, a parish north of Cardiff, where a small castle or tower was afterwards built. The provisions for the ordeals by fire, water, and combat, are very curious. The two former might be decided at Llandaff; but the latter, whether directed in the court of the Earl or the Bishop, whether an Earl's man impleaded a Bishop's man, or the contrary, was to be carried out in the Castle of Cardiff. Quarrels, however, between the Bishop's own men were to be settled at Llandaff.

Of the witnesses, Gaufridus Cancellarius is Geoffrey Rufus, Chancellor from 1124, and afterwards Bishop of Durham. Roger de Bellomont, Earl of Warwick, held Gower. Milo de Glocestria was Milo Fitz Walter, a justice itinerant for Staffordshire and Gloucestershire, and at one time sheriff of those counties. He was much bound up with Earl Robert, and in 1141 was created Earl of Hereford. Uchtred, then Archdeacon, succeeded as Bishop of Llandaff in 1139. Ralph, Vicecomes de Kardi, the second sheriff on record, is not elsewhere mentioned. If, indeed, Ralph were an error for Richard, it would fix the well-known Dapifer, and ancestor of the De Cardiff family, as sheriff. Pagan de Turberville, Richard de St. Quintin, Maurice de Londres, and Odo le Sore, will be noticed afterwards. Gaufridus de Maisi is the Gaut. de Maisieo who witnessed Fitz Hamon's Cardiff charter. "Riconiensi" is a clerical error for "Oxonienſi".

Urban, Bishop of Llandaff, who promoted this convention, so obviously for the good of the whole district, was a considerable man in his day. He appears first as Archdeacon of Llandaff, and probably had charge of the see during its vacancy from the death of Herewald, in 1103-4, to his own consecration in 11 Aug. 1107. In 1119 he was present at the Council of Rheims from the 20th to the 29th of October, and he then obtained from Calixtus II a Bull dated Soissons, 16 Oct. 1119, confirming to the see of Llandaff the various donations made to it which are therein recorded. Various documents seem to have emanated from the same Pope, at that time, concerning Llandaff, one of which is valuable from the names of the persons to whom it is addressed. It is dated Soissons, 16 Oct. 1119, and preserved in the *Lib. Landav.*, p. 85:

"Calixtus Episcopus etc. dilectis etc..... Waltero filio Ricardi Briano filio Comitſ Willielmo filio Badrun Roberto de Candos Gefrido de Broi Pagano filio Johannis Bernardo de Novo Mercatu Gambaldo de Ludalon Rogero de Berkele Gulielmo Vicecomiti de Cairli Gulielmo filio Rogeri de Remu Roberto filio Rogeri Roberto cum tortis manibus et cæteris per Landavensem episcopatum nobilibus salutem etc."

Robert de Candos or Chandos was the founder of Goldcliff Priory, on the mouth of the Usk. Gulielmus Vicecomes de Cairli (Cardiff) is, of course, the sheriff already named.

Urban also received a Bull from Pope Honorius, dated 9 April 1128, in which are mentioned "Merthyr Buceil, duodecim acras quas Willielmus de

Cantalo per vim possederat et tandem vestræ reddidit ecclesiæ." Merthyr Buccil is Merthyr Mawr; and the Castle of Cantlestone or Cantelupleston, which, lying between that village and the sea, enabled its lord to plague the church, still remains, though a ruin, and in substance of later date.

A brief of Honorius preserved, like that of Calixtus, in the *Liber Land.*, p. 37. and, like it, addressed to certain persons of influence in the see of Llandaff, is dated 19 April 1128, and is addressed as follows:

"Walter filio Ricardi Briano filio Willielmi Comitis Pagano filio Johannis Miloni de Glocestria Batrun filio Wil... Winbaldo de Badlon Roberto de Candos Ricardo filio Puntii Roberto filio Martini Roberto filio Rogeri Mauritio filio Willelmi de Lundris et ceteris per Landavensem Episcopatum nobilibus salutem", etc.

There is also another document by the same Pope, dated 4 April 1129, concerning a dispute about a parish in Gower. (*Ib.*, p. 39.)

Bishop Urban is reputed to have rebuilt the Cathedral. He made four journeys to Rome, and was unwearied in his attempt to recover the possessions of which the see had been deprived, and, as is seen above, with some success. There was contention between him and the Bishop of St. David's as to certain diocesan rights said to have been usurped by Urban. Malmesbury notices this, and there are many documents relating to it in the *Book of Llandaff*. Judgment was given against Urban, who, however, seems to have been in the right. The matter was finally closed by his death. This occurred at Rome in 1133, and probably he had so well shown the Earl and the King the inconvenience to them of an actual Bishop, that they suffered the see to remain unoccupied a second time for five years.

Carta Foundationis per Ricardum de Grainvilla, A.D. 1130.

[*Ex Registro de Nethe penes Edwardum Stradling, Equitem Auratum.*]

"Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Ricardus de Grainvilla et Constantia uxor mea pro salute animæ Roberti Comitis de Glocestria et Mabilie uxoris suæ Comitissæ et Willielmi filii sui et pro salute animarum nostrarum et antecessorum nostrorum damus Deo et ecclesiæ Sanctæ Trinitatis de Savigneio totum vastum quod est infra has quatuor aquas videlicet Neth Thavy Cleoda Poncanum. Et capellam nostri castelli de Nethe cum omni decimæ procurationis nostræ domus in Annona et ceteris rebus et cum omni decima hominum nostrorum illius provincie videlicet Francorum et Anglorum et dimidiam partem totius nostri piscis de Nethe et molendinum de Cloada et prata omnia quæ sunt a supradicto molendino usque ad fossatum novæ villæ fossata usque in aquam de Nethe et omnia illa que habemus in villa Laissa in feodo quam teneo de eo in Devenesira quinque denarios videlicet Bediseg et Crinchentona et viginti solidos in villa de Lytheham et terram quam ego teneo de Mauricio salvo redditu ipsius Mauricii id est decem solidos ad festum Sancti Michaelis et molendinum de Pandelia cum multura hominum in illo feodo manentium quem teneo de Ricardo Sancti Quintini et domum molendinarii cum duabus acris terræ et hæc concesserunt Mauricius et Ricardus ante Comitem et Comitissam et ante Willielmum filium suum. Hæc omnia damus libere et quiete et absque ulla seculari exactione et Henrici Regis Anglorum patrocínio et concessione et Roberti Consulis Glocestrensis et Mabilie uxoris suæ Comitissæ et Willi-

elmi filii sui voluntate. Eo tenore quod abbas Savigneiensis ecclesiæ et conventus ejusdem in eadem elemosina conventum monachorum perhenniter in ibi sub abbate permansurum instituent. Hujus donationis sunt testes Gardinus capellanus et Torbertus capellanus et Picotus Robertus dapifer Odo filius suus Robertus filius Ber Mauricius Ricardus de Sancto Quintino Robertus de Umfranvilla Paganus de Torbivilla Willielmus pincerna Robertus filius Acelinæ Thomas de Estons Roger de Newtona Girolt de Bosco Herbertus Robertus de Grainvilla Willielmus de Reivilla et ego Robertus Glocestriæ Comes has omnes res in meo patrocinio custodia et defensione suscipio et abbas ibidem canonicè constituatur."

Richard de Granville, founder of Neath Abbey, seems to have been a younger brother of Robert Fitzhamon, and therefore a son of Hamo Dentatus, who is said to have been lord of Granville in Normandy. Although Richard is reputed to have taken part in the conquest of England, his name does not occur in *Domesday*, which it would have done had he then possessed Bideford, a manor certainly held by him in the next reign. He seems to have taken part with his brother in the conquest of Glamorgan, and to have had for his share the most exposed, and therefore most honourable, part of that seignior, being the lands upon the Nedd and the Crwmllyn, which then formed its western frontier. He probably found some sort of place of defence existing in this lordship, as the charter implies an old castle, which is generally said to have stood west of the Nedd. He or his successors built the new castle on the east bank of the river, where the gatehouse and ruins of a still later building now remain.

The name of Sir Richard's first wife, Constance, is probably preserved in Constance Cross, a boundary referred to in the charters. She left him childless, and at her solicitation he is supposed, in 1129, to have founded the Abbey of Neath in their joint names. Among his Welsh retainers were two sons of Iestyn, whom he judiciously rewarded with lands on his west and north, or most exposed frontiers. His residence in Glamorgan seems to have been brief. On the foundation of the Abbey he retired to Bideford, having married as his second wife Isabel, daughter of Walter Giffard, the powerful Earl of Longueville and Buckingham, by whom he left a son, also Richard.

His descendants resided at Bideford, or at Kirkhampton in Cornwall, for about seven hundred years. Of them, fifteenth in descent, was Sir Richard Granville, whose father was lost in the *Mary Rose*, and who was Vice-Admiral of England in the great days of Elizabeth, and the discoverer, with Raleigh, of Virginia and Carolina, of which he published an account. He fell in a conflict between his single ship with the Spanish squadron. Not less celebrated was his grandson, Sir Bevil Granville, the support of Charles I in the west, and who fell on Lansdown in 1643, when his brother succeeded him as the King's general. His son, John Granville, also a brave soldier, was in 1661 created Earl of Bath, Viscount Granville of Lansdown, and Baron Granville of Kilkhampton and Bideford, with a warrant to use the ancient Norman titles of Corboil, Thorigny, and Granville. Their line closed with George Granville the poet, created Lord Lansdown in 1711, and who died, leaving daughters only, in 1734. They were a grand old race, bold and loyal, upon the remote twigs of whose wide-branching pedigree many less nobly descended have been glad to perch.

Sir Richard died on a crusade. The armorial bearings attributed to him by later generations, and preserved on the tiles of his Abbey, and on the insignia of his borough of Aberavan, were, *gules*, three rests *or*.

Of the places named in the charter, Poncanum, Pulkanan, called by Meyric Pullignan, is doubtless Pwll-cynan, a well-known point on the Crymlyn brook, and in after centuries a point in the south-western boundary of the lordship of Neath Citra. Cynan or Cynon is far more likely than Crymlyn to have been the original name of the whole stream.

The chapel of the Castle of Neath, also described as of St. Giles, has been supposed to be the parish church, which is near the Castle, but which is dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle. There are no traces of a chapel within the precinct of the present Castle, which, indeed, is but narrow. In 1290 the Abbey held "apud capellam" four carucates of land. The Castle of Neath, De Granville's fortress, was burned by Llewelyn in 1230, when probably the present structure was erected, for its remains answer to that period, and Neath Castle is mentioned as an important place in the reigns of Edward I, II, III, and Richard II.

Piscis here evidently expresses the fishery.

Nova Villa seems to be the new town of Neath, rebuilt probably by De Granville under the protection of his new castle. The town foss is mentioned in later days as a manor boundary. Clydach Mill, in Llangevelach, belonged in 1630 to the Earl of Worcester as lord of Gower.

Bedeseg may have been in Cornwall, as was Crinchenton, afterwards Kilhampton, in which was Stowe, the well known seat of the Granville family. Lytheham is Littleham in Devon, no great distance from Bideford.

Maurice was probably Maurice de Londres, lord of Ogmores.

Pendeli, called elsewhere Pendelin, is probably Pendoylon, a parish west of Cardiff.

Multure, the toll claimed by the miller for grinding corn. Adam and his men were what the Scotch called "in-soken multurers", or tenants bound to grind at the Soke (here Pendelin) Mill. Water-mills are so permanent that that here named is probably New Mill still remaining near Pendoylon. This mill seems to have been held by De Granville under Richard de St. Quintin, probably the son of Robert, the lord of Llanblethian, and whose estate bordered on Pendoylon.

Decima hominum mean the tithe of the services of the tenants, mentioned in the first charter as French and English; to whom, in a later charter, the Welsh are added, showing the improved peace of the country.

Decima procurationis. Procuration-money was a composition with the bishop or archdeacon, in lieu of his meat and drink, at a visitation of the church, which had been a right much abused. The money payment was intended *ad procurandum* the food.

Consul was often used as synonymous with Earl. Robert Consul, Mabel Comitissa.

Many of the names of the witnesses show their connexion with Devon. Thus Picot was an early name in that county. Robertus Dapifer, or Steward, may have given name to Tir-Stuart near Bridgend; but the office of steward to Fitzhamon was held by Sir Richard de Cardiff of Newton. Odo, nowhere infrequent, was peculiarly common among the Devon Normans. Ber, or Bear, or Bere, is a Devon name. The De la Bere family settled early at Coychurch. St. Quintin, Umfraville, and Turberville, came into Glamorgan from Devon, Somerset, and Dorset.

William Pincerna. The pedigree of William Pincerna or Butler is much disjointed. The charters show at least one change of name, and the records of Cornwall preserve two more. William Rufus granted to Fitzhamon the great manor of Conarton, parcel of the Honour of Gloucester. Robert Earl of Gloucester granted the church to St. James' Priory at Bristol, and the manor, in 1154, to Richard Pincerna, probably his butler by grand serjeantry. Richard's son residing at Conarton adopted that name, and his son or successor residing at Lanherne (his manor in Mawgan) followed the same rule, and became Lanherne. The male line failed in the fourteenth century, and the heiress, Alice Lanherne, seems to have married—1, Sir Renfrey Arundel; and 2, John Umfravile, who held Lanherne, probably *jure uxoris*, in 1346. That manor, with Conarton and much other property, passed to the descendants of the first match, called, from their wealth, the great Arundels. They have always quartered Pincerna or Lanherne, *azure*, three covered cups *or*, emblematic of the office. Trelawny, who also quarters Pincerna, brought in by Powna, blazons the coat, *gules*, on a chevron *sable* three goblets *or*.

The Cornish records seldom notice the proceedings of their gentry in Glamorgan, and the present case forms no exception. Still it is evident that William Pincerna, like Umfravile and Le Sore, belonged to Cornwall and Devon, although the details of the pedigree are lost. It may be mentioned that Alured Pincerna appears in the Devon *Domesday* as holder of six manors under the King or the Earl of Moreton.

William Pincerna was an early settler in Glamorgan, and was lord of Kilticar, Kelligarn, or St. Mary Hill, near which he held land, by the tenure of one knight's fee, under the Le Sores of St. Fagan's. He was the father of Samson de Allweia or Hallaway, who exchanged Kelligarn for Littleham with the Abbey. He was brought to extreme poverty by the incursions of the Welsh of Ruthyn, and was, no doubt, glad to follow the De Granvilles back across the water. The exchange was completed by his son William, who probably mended his fortunes by his marriage with the daughter and co-heir of Sir Philip de Marcross of that place. The subsequent history of the name belongs to St. Donat's.

John Sore, usually known as Sir John le Sore, joined in the exchange as chief lord of the fee. Jordan Sorus held fifteen fees of William Earl of Gloucester. (*Lib. Nig.*, i, 161.)

Eston and Newton may have taken their designations from places of that name, near Bridgend.

Giroit de Bosco is unknown in Glamorgan. Both Christian and surname appear early in Devon, their bearer holding half a fee in Bideford; and William de Bosco was Sheriff of Glamorgan towards the end of the twelfth century.

De Reivill or Revell was probably of Revelstoke in Devon. One of that family was Sheriff of Devon, 5 Richard I.

"*De eo*" is obscure, but seems to relate to the tenure by which the fee of Laissa was held. Laissa was certainly Aissa or Nash; after this donation known as Monk-Nash. In 1290 the Abbot of Neath held at the grange of "Asse" ten carucates of land. The occurrence of the name of Maurice in the next sentence to Laissa, and in a later charter of Maurice de Londres, in connection with Aissa, makes it probable that the two relate to the same Monk-Nash, the fee of which, with the church, was given by De Granville,

and the land near it by De Londres. A learned friend whom the writer consulted upon this passage, observes,—“It is, perhaps, worthy of note that, whereas Laissa is said to be held by De Granville and his wife (we), the phrase, ‘that which I have of it in Devon’, shows he next proceeds to deal with lands in which she had no interest, not being part of her jointure; and I think that the five pence must mean the chief rent he held it by. The ‘videlicet’ shows that Bediseg, etc., are what he meant in the sentence immediately preceding; and there should, no doubt, be a semicolon after ‘Laissa in fee’. I think it is pretty clear that what in the survey of 1639 is called ‘Sir Edward Stradling’s manor of Nash’, is the donation by De Granville and his wife of the vill of Laissa; and that the two hundred acres within the bounds of Ogmores, which paid nothing, is the land De Granville held of Maurice de Londres, which probably the monks afterwards freed from the reserved rent.”

Ralph the Hermit, it appears, afterwards held the fishery of Sub-Pwllcynan or Poncanum.

CHARTERS REFERRED TO IN THE PAPER OF MR. BANKS ON THE EARLY CHARTERS TO TOWNS IN SOUTH WALES.

KIDWELLY.

[*Charter Rolls, 7 John, m. 4.*]

“*Confirmatio Willelmi de London’.*”

“JOHANNES Dei gratia Rex Anglie &c. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmari quod terra Willelmi de London’ de *Cadwelly* que fuit Rogeri episcopi Saresburiensis et homines ejusdem terre sint quieti de omni theloneo et passagio et consuetudine sicut Rex Henricus proavus noster predicto Rogero et Rex Henricus pater noster Willelmo de London’ patri predicti Willelmi concesserunt et cartis suis confirmaverunt et prohibemus super forisfacturam x. librarum ne quis eis super hoc injuriam vel contumeliam faciat sic carte predictorum Regum quos inde habet rationabiliter testantur Teste domino J. Norwic’ episcopo et Cant’ electo domino H. Sarr’ ep’o G. filio Petri Comite Essex W’il’o Maresc’allo Comite Penbroc’ W’il’o Comite Sarr’ Rob’ de Turnham Sahero de Quency W’il’o Briwerr’ Data per manum H. de Well’ archidiaconi Well’ apud Marlebrigiam xxviij. die Dec’ anno etc. vij’o.”

[*Charter Roll, 13 Hen. III, p. 2, m. 3.*]

“*Pro hominibus de Cadwelli confirmatio.*”

“¶ Rex concessit et confirmavit quod terra Willelmi de London’ de Cadwelli que fuit Rogeri Episcopi Sarresburie et homines ejusdem terre sint quieti de omni thelonio et passagio et consuetudine sicut Rex Henricus avus Henrici Regis aui sui predicto Rogero Episcopo et idem Rex Henricus avus suus Willelmo de London’ patri predicti Willelmi concesserunt et cartis suis

confirmaverunt. Et prohibet super forisfacturam suam x. librarum ne quis eis super hoc iniuriam vel contumeliam faciat sicut carta predicti Henrici Regis avi Henrici Regis avi sui et carta ipsius Henrici Regis avi sui et confirmatio domini Johannis Regis patris sui rationabiliter inde testantur. Teste Huberto de Burg' S. de Segraue et aliis. Data per man' etc. apud Aulton' .xxv. die Oct' anno etc. xii'j'o."

CARMARTHEN.

[*Charter Roll, 2 John, m. 16.*]

"Confirmatio hominum de Kaermerdin'.

"Johannes Dei etc. Justiciario etc. Precipimus vobis quod burgenses nostri de Kaermerdin' sint quieti de thelonio et passagio et pontagio et omnibus consuetudinibus per terram nostram totam et prohibemus ne quis eos injuste disturbet super forisfacturam omnium cattellorum suorum sicut carta Henrici Regis patris nostri rationabiliter testatur. T. R. S. Andr' ep'o G. fil' Petri Comite Essex' Will'o de Braosa etc. Data p' manum nostram apud Geytinton' vj. die Januar' regni n'ri anno secundo."¹

[*Charter Roll, 9 and 10 Richard II, No. 10.*]

"Pro Burgensibus de Kermerdyn.

"Ricardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Ducibus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Prepositis Ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Inspeximus cartam Domini Edwardi² nuper Regis Anglie avi nostri factam in hec verba. Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dominus Hibernie Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Vicecomitibus Prepositis Ministris et omnibus Ballivis suis salutem Inspeximus cartam quam celebris memorie Dominus Edwardus nuper Rex Anglie genitor noster fecit Burgensibus de Kaermerdyn in hec verba. Edwardus³ Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquitannie Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Vicecomitibus Prepositis Ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem Inspeximus cartam quam celebris memorie Dominus Henricus⁴ quondam Rex Anglie avus noster fecit Burgensibus de Kaermerdyn in hec verba. Henricus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie Dux Norm' Aquit' et Comes And' Justiciariis Vicecomitibus et omnibus Ministris suis totius terre sue salutem Sciatis nos concessisse pro nobis et heredibus nostris Burgensibus nostris de Kaermerdyn quod ipsi et heredes eorum imperpetuum sint quieti de thelonio passagio et pontagio et omnibus consuetudinibus per totam terram nostram. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod predicti Burgenses de Kaermerdyn et eorum heredes imper-

¹ "Homines de Kaermerdin debent xx marcas et j palefroi pro habenda confirmationem Regis de carta Henrici Regis patris Regis de libertatibus suis." (Rot. Cancell. Gloec'sr', 3 John.)

² 14 Edw. III, m. 27.

³ 6 Edw. II, m. 6.

⁴ 11 H. III, p. 2, m. 6.

petuum sint quieti de thelonio passagio et pontagio et omnibus consuetudinibus per totam terram nostram sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus. W. Carleol' Episcopo H. de Burgo Comite Kanc' Justiciario nostro Thoma de Muleton' Henrico de Braybroe' Radulpho filio Nicholai Godefrido de Crancumb' Ricardo de Argentine' Henrico de Capella et aliis. Data per manum venerabilis patris Radulphi Cicestr' Episcopi Cancellarii nostri apud Westmonasterium xxij die Julii anno regni nostri undecimo.¹ Insuper etiam cartam confirmationis quam idem avus noster fecit prefatis Burgensibus in hec verba. Henricus² Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie Dux Normannie Aquit' et Comes Andeg' Archiepiscopis Episcopis Abbatibus Prioribus Comitibus Baronibus Justiciariis Forestariis Vicecomitibus Prepositis Ministris et omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis salutem. Insuper etiam cartam quam Edwardus filius noster primogenitus fecit Burgensibus de Kaermerdyn in hec verba. Edwardus illustris Henrici Regis Anglie primogenitus omnibus fidelibus suis hoc presens scriptum visuris vel audituris salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse dilectis et fidelibus Burgensibus nostris de Kaermerdyn omnes bonas leges et consuetudines quibus tempore Johannis Regis avi nostri et predecessorum suorum Regum Anglie hactenus usi sunt et gavisi et communam suam liberam in planis et boscis in aquis et in omnibus aliis aisiamentis optentis et usitatis Concessimus etiam predictis Burgensibus nostris quod ipsi pro transgressione seu forisfactura servientum suorum catalla et bona sua in manibus ipsorum inventa aut alicubi locorum per ipsos servientes infra terram nostram deposita quatenus sua esse sufficienter probare poterunt non amittant et quod si dicti Burgenses aut eorum aliqui infra terram et potestatem nostram testati decesserint vel intestati nos vel heredes nostri bona ipsorum confiscari non faciemus quin eorum heredes integre ipsa habeant quatenus dicta catalla dictorum defunctorum fuisse constiterit. Dum tamen de dictis hereditibus noticia aut fides habeatur. Item concessimus eisdem Burgensibus nostris quod nullus eorum infra potestatem nostram vexetur pro debito alicuius vicini sui nisi fuerit debitor vel plegius et quamvis plegius alicujus non cogatur solvere dum debitor habeat unde solvere possit. Et quod omnes transgressionem infra liberum Burgum suum facte per eorundem Burgensium considerationem emendentur sicut hactenus consuevit. Concessimus etiam eis quod si aliquis eorum alicui infra Burgum suum forisfecerit non ducatur infra portas Castelli dum possit invenire bonos et salvos plegios de stando juri nisi pro transgressione pro qua plegiabilis non fuerit et quamvis aliquis eorum aliquam rem claro die coram vicinis suis emerit et postea res illa fuerit calumpniata³ tanquam furtiva non amittet nisi tantum rem illam set jurabit cum sacramento vicinorum suorum quod nescivit rem illam emisse de latrone. Et quod nullus eorum cogatur acomodare ballivo suo ultra duo-

¹ Close Rolls, 11 Hen. III, vol. ii, p. 194. "Pro Burgensibus de Kaermerdin.—Dominus Rex concessit Burgensibus de Kaermerdin quod ipsi et heredes eorum inperpetuum sint quieti de thelonio passagio et pontagio et omnibus consuetudinibus per totam terram domini Regis Et mandatum est Johanni de Braose quod prefata cartam coram eo legi faciat et predictas libertates et quietancias eos habere permittat. T. B. apud Westm' 24 Julii. Eodem modo scribitur ballivis de Kenefeg et Bristol."

² 41 H. III, m. 9.

³ Claimed.

decim denarios nisi voluerit bona voluntate sua. Et quod nulla inquisicio de rebus forinsecis fiat per predictos Burgenses set per libere tenentes patrie sicut hucusque fieri consuevit. Et quod hec concessio nostra rata et stabilis pro nobis et heredibus nostris predictis Burgensibus nostris perseveret hoc presens scriptum sigilli nostri impressione duximus corroborandum. Hiis testibus Dominis Petro de Sabaudia Johanne filio Galfridi Eble de Montibus Willelmo de Pennis Michael de Fenis Waltero de Merton' et multis aliis. Nos autem predictam concessionem ratam habentes et gratam eam pro nobis et heredibus nostris concedimus et confirmamus sicut predicta carta rationabiliter testatur. Hiis testibus Gwidone de Lezin' Galfrido de Lezin' et Willelmo de Valenc' fratribus nostris Petro de Sabaud' Arcaldo de Sancto Romano Magistro Johanne Maunsel Willelmo de Grey Waukelino de Ardern' Imberto Pugeys Willelmo Gernun et alijs. Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium quarto die Februarii anno regni nostri quadragesimo primo. Insuper etiam cartam quam clare memorie Dominus Edwardus¹ quondam Rex Anglie pater noster fecit predictis Burgensibus in hec verba. Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie et Dux Aquit' Omnibus Ballivis et fidelibus suis ad quos presentes littere pervenerint salutem. Cum Wallenses de Elued' Derceles' Ewydugada Yakenen' Mahathan Commodperneth' et Hyrwin in penultima guerra Wallie contra nos et pacem nostram existentes et inimicis et rebellibus nostris adherentes saniori postmodum ducti consilio ad pacem nostram venissent et se et sua voluntati nostre totaliter submisissent ac nos tunc ad meliorationem ville nostre de Kermerdyn et ad securitatem et tuitionem parcium adiacentium concessimus Burgensibus nostris et omnibus alijs ejuscumque conditionis fuerint de predicta villa nostra de Kermerdyn et Veteri Kermerdyn quod in boscis nostris de Mahathan et omnibus alijs boscis dictorum Wallensium tunc tamquam nobis forisfactis in manu nostra existentibus in quibus propter eorum densitatem depredationes et homicidia frequenter perpetrabantur liberam haberent communam. Ita quod in eis subboscum quercus ad maeremium et alias arbores succidere et asportare possent et ipsos Burgenses per breve nostrum dilectis et fidelibus nostris Willelmo de Valencia avunculo nostro et Pagano de Cadurcis tempore illo locum nostrum in partibus illis tenentibus directum in seisinam commune predictae poni fecissimus. Nos factum nostrum predictum ratum et gratum habentes volumus et concedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti Burgenses et omnes alij de villis predictis et heredes et successores sui participiant et habeant predictam communam in boscis predictis. Ita quod subboscum quercus ad maeremium et alias arbores in eis succidere et asportare possint pro voluntate sua absque occasione vel impedimento nostri et heredum nostrorum Justiciariorum Vicecomitum Ballivorum seu Ministrorum nostrorum quorumcumque imperpetuum. Inhibentes super gravem forisfacturam nostram ne quis ipsos super communam predicta ut predictum est habenda in aliquo perturbare seu inquietare presumat contra concessionem nostram predictam. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste me ipso apud Kadevelly nono die Decembris anno regni nostri terciodecimo. Nos autem concessionem et confirmationem predictas ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est concedimus et confirmamus sicut carte predictae rationabiliter testantur et prout iidem

¹ 13 Edward I.

Burgenses et eorum antecessores libertatibus predictis hactenus rationabiliter usi sunt. Hiis testibus venerabili patre W. Wygorn' Episcopo Gilberto de Clare Comite Gloucestr' et Hertford' Adomaro de Valencia Comite Pembroch' Johanne de Britannia Comite Richemund' Hugone le Despenser Henrico de Bello Monte Edmundo de Malolacu Senescallo Hospicij nostri et aliis. Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium tercio die Maij anno regni nostri sexto. Nos autem concessiones et confirmationes predictas ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est concedimus et confirmamus sicut carte predictae rationabiliter testantur et prout iidem Burgenses et eorum antecessores libertatibus predictis hactenus rationabiliter usi sunt et gavis. Et cum in dicta carta prefati Henrici Regia progenitoris nostri inter cetera contineatur quod predicti Burgenses et eorum heredes imperpetuum sint quieti de omnibus consuetudinibus per totam terram nostram et preterito istorum verborum generalium dicti Burgenses et eorum antecessores a tempore confectionis carte illius semper hactenus de muragio pavagio kaiagio et kilagio de rebus bonis et mercimoniis suis solvend' quieti esse consueverunt. Cumque in dicta carta prefati avi nostri inter cetera similiter contineatur quod idem avus noster concessit predictis Burgensibus omnes bonas leges et consuetudines quibus tempore dicti Johannis Regis et predecessorum suorum Regum Anglie usi fuerunt et gravisi ijdemque Burgenses et eorum successores preterito concessionis hujusmodi emendas assise panis et cervisie fracte et assaiam mensurarum et ponderum infra Burgum predictum a tempore confectionis carte predictae semper hactenus habuerunt sicut dicunt. Et nobis supplicaverint ut pro ipsorum Burgensium heredum et successorum suorum securitate futuris temporibus velimus dictas libertates eis per cartam nostram specificare. Nos ad meliorationem Burgi predicti et commoditatem Burgensium nostrorum ejusdem Burgi ut eo tranquillius negociationibus suis intendere possint. Volentes eis in hac parte gratiam facere specialem per finem quem predicti Burgenses fecerunt nobiscum concessimus eis pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod iidem Burgenses et eorum heredes et successores de muragio pavagio kaiagio kilagio de rebus bonis et mercimoniis suis per totam regnum et potestatem nostram imperpetuum sint quieti et quod ipsi et eorum heredes et successores habeant emendas assise panis et cervisie in Burgo predicto fracte et assaiam mensurarum et ponderum infra eundem Burgum. Ita quod Senescalli et Marescalli de Hospicio nostro vel heredum nostrorum vel clericus noster vel heredum nostrorum de Mercato Justicie(iarii) seu alius quicumque ad assaiam hujusmodi mensurarum et ponderum vel alia quecumque que ad officium clerici de Mercato pertinent in Burgo predicto faciant et exercendum de cetero nullatenus ingrediatur. Hoc semper salvo quod Cancellarius noster et heredum nostrorum qui pro tempore fuerit cum in partes illas venerit mensuras et pondera hujusmodi supervidere et ad querelas omnium et singulorum se conqueri volencium transgressores in hac parte si qui fuerint juxta eorundem demerita punire ac clericus noster et heredum nostrorum de mercato in presencia nostra et heredum nostrorum officium suum in dicto Burgo exequi valeant et exercere prout antea fieri consuevit. Et cum in dicta carta predicti avi nostri contineatur quod nulla inquisicio de rebus forinsecis fiat per predictos Burgenses set per libere tenentes patrie sicut hucusque fieri consuevit. Nos de uberiori gratia nostra concessimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris prefatis Burgensibus heredibus et successoribus suis quod ipsi aut eorum heredes seu successores de cetero

non ponantur cum hominibus forinsecis seu forinseci cum ipsis in assisis juratis aut inquisitionibus aliquibus que ratione terrarum et tenementorum in eodem Burgo aut libertate ejusdem existencium vel transgressionum contractum seu aliorum negotiorum intrinsecorum in eodem Burgo aut libertate ejusdem emerisint capiendis set assise ille jurate et inquisitiones de se ipsis Burgensibus et non alijs in eodem Burgo solummodo fiant et capiantur nisi res illa tangat nos vel heredes nostros aut communitatem ejusdem Burgi. Hijs testibus venerabilibus patribus J. Archiepiscopo Cantuare tocius Anglie Primate H. Lincoln' et R. Dunolm' Episcopis Henrico de Lancastria Comite Derb' Willelmo de Bohun Comite Northampton' Henrico de Ferrarijs Johanne Darcy Senescallo Hospicij nostri et alijs Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium quarto die Maii anno regni nostri Anglie quartodecimo regni vero nostri Francie primo. Nos autem omnes et singulas concessionones et confirmationes predictas ratas habentes et gratas eas pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est prefatis Burgensibus dicte ville de Nova Kermerdyn et successoribus suis de gratia nostra speciali tenore presencium concedimus et confirmamus imperpetuum sicut dicta carta prefati avi nostri rationabiliter testatur. Preterea volentes eisdem Burgensibus gratiam in hac parte facere specialem concessimus et hac carta nostra confirmavimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis eisdem Burgensibus quod licet ipsi vel eorum predecessores seu antecessores Burgenses ejusdem ville aliqua vel aliquibus libertatum seu quietanciarum in dictis cartis contentarum aliquo casu emergente hactenus plene usi non fuerint ijdem tamen Burgenses et successores sui libertatibus et quietanciis illis et earum qualibet ex nunc plene gaudeant et utantur absque occasione vel impedimento nostri vel heredum nostrorum Justiciariorum Escatorum Vicecomitum aut aliorum Ballivorum seu Ministrorum nostrorum quorumcumque imperpetuum. Considerantes insuper qualiter ijdem Burgenses nostri ejusdem ville et Burgi de Nova Kermerdyn dampna et oppressiones que homines Wallenses ex eorum malicia eis ante hec tempora sepius intulerunt multipliciter sunt perpassi. Ac volentes pro inde tam pro auxilio et relevamine dicte ville et Burgi de Nova Kermerdyn quam pro commodo pace et quiete ipsorum Burgensium nostrorum ejusdem ville ex regia benignitate uberius providere de avisamento et assensu consilij nostri concessimus et hac carta nostra confirmavimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est eisdem Burgensibus nostris et successoribus suis quod ipsi de se ipsis libere possint eligere unum Majorem et duos Ballivos semel quolibet anno videlicet die Lune proximo post festum Sancti Michaelis qui statim cum in Majorem et Ballivos sic electi fuerint officia Majoris et Ballivorum ibidem debite faciant et exerceant et inde corporalia prestant sacramenta. Et quod ijdem Burgenses heredes vel successores sui nullatenus convincantur nec judicentur in Comitatus de Kermerdyn et Cardygan nec in sessionibus nec in aliquibus alijs Curiis per aliquos Wallicos in aliquibus appellis nec indictamentis feloniarum reitris injurijs transgressionibus criminibus nec demandis in ipsos impositis seu imponendis nec in aliquibus alijs actionibus personalibus infra Comitatus de Kermerdyn et Cardygan emergentibus seu alibi in partibus illis preterquam per Burgenses Anglicos et veros Anglicos et insuper quod eligere possint de se ipsis quolibet anno unum Coronatorem ad diem predictum qui prestito sacramento prout moris est ea faciat et conservet que ad officium Coronatoris pertinent in villa et Burgo predictis et quod ijdem Burgenses et successores sui habe-

ant returna omnium brevium nostrorum et heredum nostrorum in omnibus placitis personalibus et realibus et in omnibus alijs casibus de rebus infra dictam villam et Burgum emergentibus. Ita quod nullus Escaetor Vicecomes nec alius Ballivus nec Minister noster vel heredum nostrorum infra dictam villam et Burgum nullatenus ingrediatur nec se inde intromittat¹ ad aliquem executionem ibidem faciendam Et insuper quod Comitatus de Kermerdyn et Cardygan ac sessiones magne et parve que infra dictam villam et Burgum de Kermerdyn teneri solebant ex nunc teneantur ibidem imperpetuum prout usitari consuevit Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quod predicti Burgenses dicte ville de Nova Kermerdyn et successores sui habeant et teneant omnia et singula libertates et privilegia supradicta eisque pacifice et quiete gaudeant et utantur imperpetuum sicut predictum est Hijs testibus venerabilibus patribus A. Archiepiscopo Ebor' Anglie Primate R. London' J. Dunolm' Thesaurario nostro W. Coventr' et Lichefeldensi Episcopis. Thome Duce Gloucestrie Roberto de Veer Marchione Dublin' Comite Oxonie Camerario Anglie Michaelē de Pole Comite Suff' Cancellario nostro Johanne de Cobham de Kent Johanne de Monte Acuto Senescallo Hospicii nostri et alijs. Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium vij die Julij anno regni nostri decimo.

"Per ipsum Regem et Consilium."

PARLIAMENTARY PETITIONS, No. 4543.

"A nostre seigneur le Roi prient ses pources Burgeys de Kermerdyn en Gales qil ly pleyse de sa grace granter as ditz Burgeys qil peussent auoir murage en la dite ville de Kermerdyn pur peril que purra auenir durant a sa volente car les murs de meisme la ville sont en plusurs lieux escheux et en plusurs lieux en point de chaier sil ne soient par temps amendez.

"Per vnum annum."

[*In dorso.*] "Il semble au conseil que cest a graunter sil pleise au Roi."
No date. The handwriting is of about the time of Edward I.

PARLIAMENTARY PETITIONS, 4581.

"A nostre seigneur le Roi et a soen conseil mostre² ses lieges Burgeis de Kaermerdyn que come il ount eu par graunt de lui et de soen conseil murage a trois aunz que passez sont pur closture de la dite ville et a forcement pur les Galeies que lour manacent de iour en autre de prendre la dite ville la quele closture ne poet estre parforny ne fait saunz grant ayde al honure de lui et saluacion de sa ville auant dite Dont il prient a nostre dit seigneur et a soen conseil grantere murage pur cel closture faire tant de temps come lour pleise en aide de parfornir la dite closture pur saluacion de sa ville auant dit' et de ses Burgeys et receite de sa gent enuiron quant mestier soit."

[*In dorso.*] "Concessum est per consilium quod habeant muragium pro triennium."

No date. The handwriting is of the time of Edward I or Edward II.

¹ Meddle or interfere.

² "Montrent".

